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NOTICE.

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

Yellow fever in the United States.

The total number of cases and deaths officially reported at New Orleans is as follows: Cases, 2,406; deaths, 323 from July 21 to September 13, inclusive.

August 31. Surgeon White sent the following letter from New Orleans:

Referring to the matter of detention camps [See Bureau telegram, August 22], I have the honor to state that the suggestion has been made to me by a prominent business man that there really seems to be no reason why the United States Government should furnish free board and lodging to people who wish to get out of the city, and it has occurred to me as well as to him that, if it were legally possible to do so, these detention camps might be run on the basis of prepayments by detainees of a sum equivalent to \$1 per diem, thus providing a fund sufficient for subsistence, and, if the camps were continued any length of time, to ultimately reimburse the Service for the building of the camps.

It would not, of course, provide medical attention and guards, but it would relieve the strain on the funds of the Service, which strain is one which I feel the Service is not called upon in equity to bear. I do not recommend, but merely place this before you as a suggestion, with the request, however, that if you deem it a good suggestion, and see fit to act upon it, such action be taken promptly, for the reason that the sugar season is approaching, and we are already in receipt of communications wishing to know how soon we will be able to take, not dozens, but hundreds of people daily through the camps, at Avondale particularly. I suppose there will be some technical difficulties to overcome, and that it might be necessary to send or employ some sort of special agents from the fiscal end of the Department to receive these direct reimbursements, in case my suggestion is acted upon. I place this matter in your hands now, with the sure knowledge that each day will bring increasing numbers of applicants for admission, and that their denial will undoubtedly interfere with the business operations of the city. If this idea meets with your approval, and you desire me to do so, I will make definite and emphatic recommendations on these lines.

Surgeon White forwarded with his letter the following communication directed to him August 25, from Belle Alliance, La., by the secretary of the Belle Alliance Company:

We will soon reach the season of the year when it will be necessary to accumulate on the plantations hands for operating sugar factories, and, as in the past, quite a number of this class of laborers have reached us out of New Orleans, we thought it advisable to ask what, if any, arrangements are contemplated for establishing a detention camp large enough to accommodate laborers in large quantities for this purpose.

Ordinarily this class of laborers is not needed on plantations until about the middle of October, and as all the plantations require them about the same time we presume

it will be hardly possible to arrange for a camp of sufficient size to accommodate all at once, and some of the men would have to take their turn in passing the period of detention. If plans looking to the establishment of a camp to handle this class of laborers are contemplated, we would appreciate it if you would advise us what is necessary to be done in order to have workmen derive the benefits sufficiently early to reach us between October 1 and 10th or 12th of the month.

September 4. To Surgeon Wasdin, Gulfport, Miss.:

Replying to your telegram of to-day advise you represent to Representative Bowers and also Governor Vardaman facts concerning indifference of Gulfport to efforts being made to stamp out disease there and request them to stir up the authorities and the people to necessity of action in accordance with your advice.

September 4. From Gulfport, Miss., Surgeon Wasdin reported:

Five new cases in old focus here to-day; 2 in guard at Mississippi City. I am informed that Mobile is suffering from dengue.

September 4. A dispatch was sent to Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille, Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.:

Replying to your telegram September 4 you will fumigate and detain as indicated by you all barges and schooners plying between points on coast and Ship Island. Inform masters this will be insisted upon by Bureau, and if not complied with radical measures will be taken to enforce it. Replying to inquiry in last part of your telegram, wire Bureau direct and at same time notify Wasdin.

September 4. Surgeon Gassaway, at St. Louis, Mo., acknowledged receipt of orders of September 4 to proceed to Guthrie, Okla., and reported that he was leaving for that place on the following day.

September 4. Dr. James A. Young wired from Pauls Valley, Ind. T.:

Have just returned from case yellow fever in Maysville, Ind. T. It is very suspicious. Please send expert at once.

The Bureau replied that experts were being sent to Maysville, and requested to be wired any further information that might be received.

September 5 and 6. Doctors Harrold and Patterson telegraphed from Maysville, Ind. T., in reply to Bureau telegrams of September 4 and 5:

Will observe instructions best we can. Town not incorporated, hence poor show for protection. Think one more case developed in same family. Can get no nurse here. All but five families left town.

No record of any refugee from Louisiana or Mississippi. If our suspect had yellow fever it is of sporadic origin.

September 6. Dr. George R. Tabor, State health officer, telegraphed from Austin, Tex.:

Am sending Doctor Eaves to Maysville to assist in diagnosis. This is one of our best men, regular officer of Texas health department. He goes at Texas's expense.

September 6. Telegram sent to Acting Assistant Surgeon J. M. Loving, Maysville, Ind. T.:

On arrival see three telegrams from the Bureau to Doctors Harrold and Patterson, with whom confer.

September 7. Doctor Loving reported his arrival at Maysville.

September 8. He again reported from Maysville:

Local physicians stick to diagnosis of yellow fever in first case. Must depend on this. Too badly decomposed for post-mortem. No yellow fever here. All fever cases screened.

September 8. From Guthrie, Okla., Surgeon Gassaway reported:

Interviewed the Governor and supplied literature at his request. In consultation with the health officer of Oklahoma. The State board will meet here on the 11th to consult with me. They desire the assistance of the Service. Local board consists of health superintendent of each county. Turns back any passenger without certificates from medical men that he has not been exposed to infection during the last ten days, to which passenger has taken affidavit if from south or east, particularly Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Indian Territory. Was cordially received. No local board of health at Guthrie. * * *

September 9. To Surgeon Gassaway:

Your telegrams received. Inspection at local border should be by local authorities. It must be understood that Bureau does not intend to maintain or pay for same.

September 4. Dr. Heber Jones, president of the Memphis board of health, telegraphed from Memphis, Tenn.:

We earnestly hope you can leave Goldberger here for the time at least. If this can not be done make this his base. We feel that Memphis is important point to watch. It is a railroad center and geographically important. The country around us is panicky and Goldberger can do much to help us keep down this feeling in the surrounding States.

September 4. The custodian of Camp Perry, Florida, wrote that in compliance with Bureau telegram dated September 2, 1905, he had made ready a camp outfit for 100 people, and had the same stored in the disinfecting building ready for immediate shipment.

September 4. From Surgeon Guit  ras, Vicksburg, Miss.:

Two new cases, two foci. Nominated for appointment as acting assistant surgeon H. B. Wilson. * * * Doctors Wilson and Hicks will have charge of fumigation of cars. * * *

September 4. Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger wrote from Memphis, Tenn., that the same day he made the following report to Dr. Heber Jones, president board of health, Memphis, Tenn.:

I have the honor to advise that after a careful investigation I telegraphed General Wyman, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service: "I can not find yellow fever in Memphis." * * *

September 4. Passed Assistant Surgeon Amesse reported from Cairo, Ill.:

I have the honor to forward the following notes relative to the quarantine against yellow fever for the week ending September 2, 1905. In my last report the Bureau was advised of the measures adopted by the city council to prohibit the entrance of persons not only from infected districts, but from all other points if unprovided with health certificates. An ex-mayor of Cairo, now living in the country, took it upon himself to test the legality of the procedure, entering and leaving the town at

will and defying the authorities to interfere. In this conduct he was aided by the sheriff of the county who, believing the health authorities were usurping some of his own prerogatives, denounced sanitation in general and the present quarantine in particular.

When it was finally decided to arrest the citizen, whose example was by this time being most accurately copied by a number of others, it was found that the ordinance carried no penalty for its violation, and the individual was released, leaving, however, on the following day for Denver. The city ordinance now carries a suitable punishment. The sheriff was promptly advised from Springfield that a continuance of his attitude would lead to his dismissal. Since that time no friction has occurred; travelers recognize that it is far easier to accede to the very reasonable demands of the State board than to risk detention. At the request of Acting Assistant Surgeon Boyd, of Paducah, Ky., I visited that city on September 1 to confer with Doctor McCormack, State health officer, who, as surgeon-general of the Kentucky militia, was in attendance there at the annual encampment. As the Bureau has been heretofore advised, Kentucky has exacted no other requirements than those recommended by the Service, and the confidence reposed in these measures has been justified in the absence thus far of a single focus. Passengers from infected points are required to show our certificate of detention, and those from other sections of Louisiana and Mississippi are simply put under surveillance for a period of five days.

On the whole, the situation in this vicinity is most encouraging.

September 5. From Atlanta, Ga., Surgeon Wertenbaker telegraphed:

Case yellow fever here died this afternoon. I opened office to-day. Arkansas only State quarantined against Atlanta, as are following cities: Wilmington, N. C.; Montgomery, Ala.; Augusta and Valdosta, Ga. * * * Arkansas State board health refuses to allow through passengers from Atlanta to pass through State. This is causing much trouble to passengers and blocking travel west without reason. * * *

September 5. Passed Assistant Surgeon Young reported from Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., respectively:

Waldauer reports from Tallulah had seen 16 yellow fever. Thinks have been 50. Doctor Tichnor and three nurses sent by Southern passed through here last night en route Tallulah, Natchez, and Lake Providence. Nothing new. Saw Lavinder yesterday. Organization Natchez now complete and working well.

Lavinder reports 1 new case Natchez, Vicksburg 6 new cases.

September 5. Passed Assistant Surgeon Amesse reported from Cairo, Ill.:

Sanitary status same as last report. Fear of infection spreading to Illinois entirely allayed. Business resuming normal proportions. Temperature last night 52°.

September 5. Surgeon White reported that there were on that day 32 new cases of yellow fever at New Orleans, with 2 deaths, and that 9 foci were discovered.

September 5 and 6. Surgeon Guitéras telegraphed from Vicksburg, Miss.:

Two cases and 2 new foci yesterday. Systematic work of fumigation and screening commenced and progressing smoothly.

Six new cases, 5 foci, September 5. Disease of mild type so far. Certain physicians who question diagnosis probably not reporting cases. This makes situation more serious.

September 5. From Lake Providence, La., Acting Assistant Surgeon Krauss wired:

No new cases, 1 death. Yesterday first simultaneous fumigation. One of cases 2 miles out.

Later on the same day:

Report 15 cases, 5 already in detention, 1 in focus in sequestered neighborhood in which no sickness heretofore.

September 6 and 7. He wired from the same place:

Report 12 cases since noon yesterday, also 4 tertian chills, 3 undetermined. No other fever.

Eight yellow fever, 2 malaria, including undetermined. Yesterday 14 other fever. Tents arrived to-day. Both hospitals full. Sulphur exhausted. Expect car-load to-morrow. General fumigation Saturday. Personal inspection. All water protected.

September 5. From Gulfport, Miss., Surgeon Wasdin reported:

No new cases to-day at Gulfport; none Mississippi City; none at Handsboro, nor at Pearlinton. The citizens and officials of Gulfport are now in active participation in the work of destroying all mosquitoes. General fumigation days are observed under direction of ward committee of the best business men. Screening of all houses is urged; all infection quarantine are screened and fumigated under my personal directions. Reports from the coast cities by long distance phone show everything else clean.

September 6 and 7. Surgeon Wasdin reported further from Gulfport:

Two new cases Gulfport; two at Mississippi City in old focus.

Two cases to-day in Mississippi City, one at soldiers' detention camp; two suspicious cases at Pearlinton.

September 6. The following was telegraphed to Gov. James K. Vardaman, Jackson, Miss.:

Guitéras wires from Vicksburg that disease is of mild type so far, but certain physicians who question the diagnosis probably are not reporting cases, and that this makes situation more serious. Can you not send a stirring telegram to Vicksburg showing folly of doubting diagnosis and failure to report the mildest cases of fever? The lesson at New Orleans should be taken to heart at Vicksburg.

September 7. Governor Vardaman replied:

Will act upon your suggestion and urge active cooperation on the part of physicians at Vicksburg. However, think they already realize necessity for such action.

September 6. Sanitary Inspector Porter, Pensacola, Fla., was telegraphed:

What measures are you enforcing to prevent refugees from Pensacola going through inland passage and Apalachicola River? Reported here large numbers of refugees going on boats from Pensacola to Bainbridge. Rumors of yellow at Bainbridge received. Sent Service officer, who states they are unfounded, but calls attention to refugees from Pensacola. Answer quick. Either vessels will have to be prohibited going up the Apalachicola from Pensacola, to be enforced by inspector

stationed near the Louisville and Nashville drawbridge, or most careful examination and certificate must be given to passengers leaving on vessels from Pensacola.

Kindly wire every day, or every other day, the situation and the statistics of cases, for record in Public Health Reports.

September 6. Doctor Porter replied:

Answering yours of this date respecting restrictions on travel from Pensacola, beg to review what has been done since yellow fever declared at New Orleans: Train inspectors placed at Flomaton, Ala., Greenville, Fla., to control travel over Georgia Southern and West Coast from Georgia into Florida; at Madison to control travel from Valdosta, Ga., into Florida; at River Junction, to control travel from Climax, Ga., to River Junction; at Jasper, to control travel over Georgia, Florida and Southern and Atlantic Coast Line; at Crawford, Fla.; at Yulee, to control travel over Seaboard Air Line into Florida; at Camp Perry to control travel over Atlantic Coast Line and Southern into Florida. Inspectors at River Junction inspect river steamers coming from Bainbridge on the Flint and the Chattahoochee rivers to points below coming from Georgia. These restrictions were placed before the fever developed in Pensacola, and I am quite positive that the fever did not get into Pensacola through the Florida lines of quarantine. Since fever discovered at Pensacola have cordoned the infected area. This I did at once, taking in enough territory to make sure that I had the whole infection under observation. This was done night of August 29. Have fumigated 169 houses and screened those near to houses where cases have developed.

Water patrol of bay instituted and in charge Lieutenant Alexander, Revenue-Cutter Service, whom Captain Ross has detailed for the purpose. This water patrol covers the harbor, bay, and sound and Choctawhatchee. Steam launch *Penrose* and two naphtha launches day and night do this patrol work. Finding that persons were running out into the country from Pensacola, not far, but from 2 to 12 miles, and frightening the country people, I placed last Sunday night a sanitary cordon around the city and no one is allowed to go or come without my permission. Railroad out of here, there is but one, sells no tickets to any point in Florida, and persons desiring to leave here must go to some northern point, such as Atlanta, Cincinnati, or Chicago, or New York. Water transportation is restricted the same way. I have permitted freight to move at will, but to allay apprehension have undertaken to fumigate freight cars which may be loaded for points in Florida from the infected district in the city, where are located several wholesale grain houses. Sanitary cordon is under direct charge of sheriff of county. About fifty persons wish to go into detention camp. What is the least number that you will establish camp for, and how soon can it be established? * * *

September 7. From Sanitary Inspector Porter:

Known cases to 6th, 17; probably 2 others not at first recognized. Known deaths 1, probably another not recognized at time. Infected are being fumigated. One new case yesterday traced to infected territory. Am encouraged.

September 6. Surgeon Banks reported from Jacksonville, Fla., that he had arrived there and was awaiting orders.

September 6. Surgeon White reported that there were on that day 31 new cases of yellow fever at New Orleans, with 4 deaths, and that 6 new foci were discovered.

September 6. To Surgeon White, New Orleans:

Replying to your letter of August 31, Bureau is considering advisability of closing all its camps on a given date, notice to be given, and thereafter requiring those wish-

ing to leave New Orleans to go through to noninfectible territory. The object of the camps was originally to protect the neighboring States and also the rest of Louisiana, and it is suggested their function in this respect no longer necessary, the infection being outside the camps. If this should be done, then the question of camps for laborers on sugar plantations would be one for the parties interested, and camps could be established and subsistence furnished by the employers, the Service furnishing medical officers to certify. Please wire what you think of this. There would be no objection, if camps were closed as safeguards for interstate travel, to allowing their use for plantations, but without Service paying running expenses.

September 6. The same day Surgeon White wired:

If you approve, will publish notice that no more "detains" will be received in camps after Sunday. Your idea of detention camps for laborers on sugar plantations entirely satisfactory to me, except so many different employers would have confusion in arriving at who should pay, and how much. Will investigate this matter and wire you. Have felt that Service should not pay for any camps as a matter of abstract right except salaries of officers.

September 7. A reply was sent:

Authorized to give notice, as suggested in yours of 6th, that no more "detains" will be received in camps whenever in your judgment it is deemed expedient. Exercise your judgment, also, as to whether the notice should be given with regard to all the camps or one or more. With through travel permitted to noninfectible territory, would the closing of these camps practically affect the efforts to keep refugees from New Orleans going to infectible territory in neighboring States?

September 7. From Surgeon White:

Slidell camp exhausted itself through nonreception by infectible territory. Camp Wyman doing the same. Avondale practically serving no purpose, except for sugar parishes, consequently will give notice serving no more people after Sunday. Slidell being already closed, this will mean extinction of camps by 16th and use of physician therein for our city work. Will take up sugar camp matter with planters and report.

September 7. From Passed Assistant Surgeon Amessee, Cairo, Ill.:

State and local quarantine conducted without friction. Encouraging reports from South have strengthened confidence.

September 7. From Surgeon Guitéras, Vicksburg, Miss.:

Three new cases to-day, no deaths. Seems situation improving. At the request of Doctor Hunter, leaving for Corinth, Miss., at 9.10 this evening.

September 7. To Surgeon Gassaway, Guthrie, Okla.:

Your duty at present is to be on guard with reference to refugees from Louisiana or Mississippi arriving in Oklahoma or Indian Territory. Get in touch with local health and other authorities and by every means keep posted and wire Bureau any necessary information. The case at Maysville, Ind. T., is already provided for. Literature was mailed Monday.

September 7. Surgeon Gassaway reported from Guthrie, Okla.:

Literature received. Met the local health authorities and member Oklahoma board of health. All declare absolutely no yellow fever in city or Territory. State health authorities declare case Maysville malaria remittent with jaundice. State board of health ordered, August 25, no one to enter Territory to remain unless with

physician's certificate of freedom from exposure yellow fever. Shall inspect city with city engineer to-day.

September 7. Surgeon White reported there were that day at New Orleans 35 new cases of yellow fever, with 6 deaths, and that 9 new foci were discovered. He also reported the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Ashford at New Orleans.

September 7. From Surgeon Sawtelle, Richmond, Va.:

One arrival Pensacola five days. Leaves for New York to-morrow.

September 8. To Surgeon Sawtelle:

Notify Irving or some member of State board that the action of the Georgia State board of health quarantining the whole State against all infected districts interferes with Service safeguard established through inspection at Atlanta, and that special care should be taken to prevent persons from infected districts stopping. Give the same notice to Portsmouth, Newport News, and Norfolk.

September 8. Doctors Hicks and Waldauer wired from Vicksburg, Miss.:

No new cases reported to-day. General fumigation by all the city. Possibly 80 per cent of the houses fumigated. Doctor Guitéras expected back in the morning.

September 8. Acting Assistant Surgeon Krauss reported from Lake Providence, La.:

Twelve new cases, 1 death, total 91. Total white 16, deaths 2; total colored 75, deaths 1. The very small detention camp just started.

September 8. Surgeon Young, Jackson, Miss., reported:

Waldauer reports 1 case 11 miles from Anguilla, refugee from Vicksburg; Lavinier reports 3, Natchez; Wasdin 5, Gulfport. Mississippi City, Pearlinton, Vicksburg no new cases.

September 8. Surgeon White reported from New Orleans, that there were 44 new cases of yellow fever, with 4 deaths, and that 12 new foci were discovered that day. He also reported that both Assistant Surgeons Rucker and Guthrie were convalescent from mild yellow fever, and that Assistant Surgeon Rucker was at work again.

September 8. Surgeon Wasdin reported from Gulfport, Miss.:

Five new cases at Gulfport, none at Mississippi City. Two subfoci.

September 8. From Sanitary Inspector Porter, Pensacola, Fla.:

Ten cases to-day. One death, and will be another to-night. Situation not encouraging. Opposition to the diagnosis of the health authorities on the first cases found, it is thought, stimulated a determined noncooperation by those within the cordoned district of infected territory in the matter of fumigation and screening, and screens were torn away in several instances after departure of fumigators. A determined fight is being made, but subfoci are increasing. Am fitting up a screened hospital for indigents and waifs. Have offered a detention camp to mayor, if a sufficient number will avail themselves of it. Asked you last night how many would be required to register for same conditions. Have you any suggestions to offer? Number of cases to date, 29.

September 8. Surgeon Wertenbaker telegraphed from Atlanta, Ga.:

Georgia State board health this morning inaugurated quarantine of entire State against all infected districts. Doctor Harris, secretary State board of health, informs me through passengers will be allowed to pass through State and change cars at Atlanta, if necessary, under proper precautions.

September 8. To Surgeon Wertenbaker, Atlanta.

Pay special attention to refugees from Pensacola, who, I am informed, are going to Atlanta and then returning to southern Georgia. They have been going to Atlanta by the Chattahooche River.

Yours of to-day received. Take pains to specially notify through passengers arriving at Atlanta that under interstate quarantine regulations they will not be allowed to stop in Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, or Newport News, Va., or in any other point within infectible territory, until they have been absent from infected territory six days. Notify them inspectors have been appointed to enforce this rule and that penalties may be incurred.

September 8. Surgeon Wertenbaker replied:

Your two telegrams received. Will request State authorities to instruct inspectors and the railroads their conductors to notify passengers of provisions of interstate quarantine according to your telegram. All refugees to Atlanta are directed to report to me and register, and many do. I do not issue certificates under six or more days. State quarantine will probably stop arrivals from infected points now. Will do my best to stop their movement south.

September 8. Acting Assistant Surgeon Smith telegraphed from Bainbridge, Ga.:

Returned last night inspection east bank river to Chattahooche and River Junction. Obtained corroboration rumor based on refusal passage 2 men unprovided health certificates 2 miles above River Junction. Learned that Pensacola refugees have gone north by Chattahooche to Atlanta and then returned to points. Appears to be no restrictions Pensacola passengers via Chattahooche north, although number now small. Await further orders.

September 8. To Acting Assistant Surgeon Smith.

Yours of to-day received. Inquire still further as to Pensacola refugees going north via Chattahooche. Am informed by Porter in Pensacola that all travel thence either by rail or vessel is either shut off or restricted by certificates. Wire any important facts as soon as you get them.

September 9. Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander telegraphed from El Paso, Tex.:

Texas State inspector absent. I attend his duties. Will car bananas be admitted to El Paso loaded at New Orleans from steamers, come via Kansas City via Santa Fe Railway out of New Orleans 8 to 9 days?

A reply was wired:

Train of banana cars is not from New Orleans, but from Chalmette, 7 miles below, and transit is under permission of Bureau.

September 9. To Surgeon Banks, Jacksonville, Fla.:

Proceed by first train to Montgomery, Ala. Wire arrival and await orders. May open camp in Florida for Pensacola.

September 9. To Sanitary Inspector Porter, P. H. and M. H. S., Pensacola, Fla.:

If you will select site for camp, subject to approval of Bureau, at or near Flomaton, Bureau will send Banks there, and will send material from Camp Perry which is already packed, and will be prepared to open camp on your request for fifty or more. If camp is opened the Pensacola end of the business will be intrusted to you. Have ordered Banks to-day from Jacksonville to Montgomery, and on arrival will wire him to communicate with you for meeting at a point agreed upon between you.

September 9. To Custodian Edward W. Seals, Camp Perry, Fla.:

Dr. J. Y. Porter has been authorized to call on you for camp outfit prepared by you for shipment under Bureau telegram of September second. On receipt of notice from Doctor Porter, and arrival of car, ship quickly. Car to be locked and to go to Flomaton, addressed to Surgeon Banks.

Dr. Porter was informed:

Seals, custodian Camp Perry, has camp outfit for 100, all packed, ready for shipment. Have directed him to honor order from you for same. Believe you can arrange for shipment by fast freight better than we can here. There should be a closed car, locked, and shipment should be made to Flomaton and there side-tracked. It will be addressed to Surgeon Banks.

September 9. To Surgeon White, New Orleans, La.:

In view of Atlanta being cut off as a stopping place for refugees from New Orleans and Mississippi, give a renewed warning to railroad companies to sell no tickets to points within infectible territory and direct them to notify passengers that they will not be permitted to stop over in Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, or Portsmouth, Va., or other infectible territory, but particularly these places.

September 9. Surgeon White reported that there were for the day 41 cases of yellow fever at New Orleans with 1 death, and that 12 new foci were discovered.

September 9. From State Health Officer Sanders, Montgomery, Ala.:

Can you arrange for fumigation of freight cars at Pensacola?

September 11. To Sanitary Inspector Porter, Pensacola, Fla.:

Bureau understands that you are fumigating freight cars going out of Pensacola.

Doctor Porter replied:

Am fumigating all freight cars leaving Pensacola. Passenger train is relayed 2 miles out of Pensacola, going east toward Jacksonville.

September 11. To Doctor Sanders:

Sanitary Inspector Porter, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, states that he is fumigating freight cars at Pensacola.

September 9. Health Officer Goldthwaite, Mobile, Ala., wired:

Request you secure cutter *Hamilton* or other seagoing vessel to patrol Gulf coast between Florida line and Fort Morgan to prevent landing on beach of refugees from Florida points by small boats.

September 11. To Doctor Goldthwaite:

Had already requested protection of Alabama coast by revenue cutter between Pensacola and the coast, and have wired chief Revenue-Cutter Service at Gulfport to extend cruise from Perdido Bay to Fort Morgan or supply additional cutter for this purpose.

September 10. To Sanitary Inspector Porter, Pensacola:

Instructions will be sent to commander of the *Hamilton* to not only continue protection of Pensacola from vessels from the west but also to protect coast of Alabama from vessels and persons from Pensacola. This will turn back or send to quarantine station all not bearing proper certificates.

September 10 and 11. To Captain Ross, Revenue-Cutter Service, Gulfport, Miss.:

Pensacola now being infected will you order the captain of the *Hamilton* in his operations at Perdido Bay not only to continue as heretofore for the protection of Pensacola, but also to prevent communication between Pensacola and the coast of Alabama? Vessels from Pensacola bound westward should be required to go into Mobile or Ship Island quarantine before landing on the coast and personnel detained likewise or turned back to Pensacola unless they have proper certificates that they have been away from infected territory at least six days.

Have request from health officer of Mobile that cruise of *Hamilton* be extended from Florida line to Fort Morgan. So far as known to Bureau the cruise of *Hamilton* is at present from Pensacola to Perdido Bay. If practicable I believe another cutter would be advisable between Perdido Bay and Fort Morgan.

September 10. State Health Officer Sanders wired from Montgomery, Ala.:

Could you send revenue cutter *Hamilton* to guard the coast between Perdido Bay and Pensacola for the protection of Alabama?

September 10. A reply was sent to Doctor Sanders:

Hamilton is already plying in Perdido Bay for protection of Florida from vessels and persons from the west, and I have now requested that same provisions be executed with regard to vessels and persons from Pensacola going westward, particularly for Alabama coast.

September 10. Surgeon White's report from New Orleans gave 27 cases, 7 deaths, and 11 foci.

September 10. State Health Officer Sanders wired from Fay Minette, Ala.:

I trust you will not locate a detention camp very near Flomaton or make the period of detention less than seven days.

September 11. The Bureau telegraphed to Doctor Sanders, at Montgomery, Ala.:

Near Flomaton would be strategic point of great value, and camp in that neighborhood would be great protection, in more ways than one, to Alabama as well as rest of the country. Am in close communication with Sanitary Inspector Porter, of this Service, for protective measures for Alabama and Georgia as well.

September 11. To Surgeon Banks, Montgomery, Ala., where he reported his arrival the previous day:

Make arrangements for meeting Porter as to site of camp on Florida side of line. Car with tents and camp equipage marked to your address has reached Jacksonville and is on way to Flomaton to be sidetracked. On arrival you will assume charge of the property. List of property mailed you, care of Porter, from Bureau to-day.

September 11. From Surgeon White, New Orleans:

New cases, 38; deaths, none; new foci, 18. This date in 1878 gave 90 deaths.

September 12. From Sanitary Inspector Porter, Pensacola, Fla.:

Nine new cases to-day with 1 death; none yesterday; total cases to date, 38, and 5 deaths. Situation encouraging. Fumigation being pushed wherever cases are found with screening on houses. I think it can be said authoritatively that the fever came from New Orleans in the large excursion which left there on the 15th of July, returning on the 20th. The first case or cases were unrecognized and calculating on the mosquito law of development will prove this undoubtedly. Banks wires from Montgomery ready to meet me to select camp site. Will arrange for Wednesday, as outfit can not probably reach Flomaton before to-morrow night. Superintendent Saltmarsh will assist us in camp selection. Number of persons desiring to avail themselves of this means leaving Pensacola daily increasing. How long will persons be held in camp? * * *

September 12. To Passed Assistant Surgeon Young, Jackson, Miss.:

Referring to your telegram of recent date in which you mention excursion to and from New Orleans before announcement of yellow fever in New Orleans as being probable cause first cases Natchez and Vicksburg, wire promptly all facts possible concerning this excursion, dates, number of persons, special occasion for holding it, and any other facts bearing upon it in its relation to the fever in places above mentioned or elsewhere.

September 12. Passed Assistant Surgeon Young replied:

The excursion went to New Orleans on July 16, carrying a large number of passengers from all points on Y. & M. V. from above Vicksburg to New Orleans. Nearly all of them were negroes and 75 or 80 were from Vicksburg alone. I understand that nearly 1,500 in all were carried into New Orleans, and it is stated these people very largely flocked to the French market and vicinity. In the case of Natchez, the town established rigid nonintercourse quarantine a day or two after the declaration of fever at New Orleans, with shotgun guards, so that it is exceedingly unlikely that any one got in after that time.

September 12. To Sanitary Inspector Porter, Pensacola, Fla.:

Referring to your telegram September 12, in which you mention excursion from Pensacola to New Orleans and return, please wire number of persons and what the occasion was, and any other pertinent facts.

September 12. From Sanitary Inspector Porter:

Replying to telegram this date, excursion alluded to in my telegram twelfth one of the usual excursions gotten up during each summer season at popular cheap rates for Mobile and New Orleans. It is estimated about 500 persons left here for those places. Can not tell how many went to New Orleans, but a great many, among them a large number of Greeks. The excursion limit was for five days, from 15th to 20th of July. Yellow fever was declared in New Orleans on the 22d July. The

first death looked upon with suspicion occurred August 24, lady, sick ten days, and in what is now considered the infected district, which is cordoned. The three Greeks were also found in this same district. It is probable that a case occurred, but no death, before one just mentioned. Computing from the return of the excursion to Pensacola, on the mosquito law of development, it can be proven that some of the persons who were in that excursion most probably brought the infection from New Orleans. No cases to-day; 1 death, man found in woods. Situation continues to improve. Cases lessening materially in the infected district and but 4 subfoci.

September 12. The report of Surgeon White gave 40 new cases of yellow fever at New Orleans, with 3 deaths. Twelve new foci were discovered.

September 13. At New Orleans, according to Surgeon White's report, 43 new cases of yellow fever and 4 deaths occurred. Eight new foci were reported.

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

September 6. Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin cabled from Hamburg:

Third case to-day. Connection established.

September 6. Doctor Doty, quarantine officer at New York, wrote:

I have had a conference with the agents of the steamship lines which bring Russian emigrants to this port, and have stated to them that the safest way to deal with the present emergency is to suspend for the present the transportation of all who come from infected areas, but that if this is deemed inconsistent, then this class of passengers must be held at the port of embarkation for six days, and during this period be kept under medical observation and allowed to depart only if in good health; that while in transit all steerage passengers be examined twice daily and a record kept of all who are ill or have applied for treatment; and that during the preceding twenty-four hours before arrival at this port the temperature of all steerage passengers shall be taken. The latter is not only to secure the temperature register, but also to insure a more careful inspection. I have informed the agents that the treatment of their vessels on arrival at this station will depend entirely upon the circumstances that are presented at the time of inspection. * * *

September 7. From Dr. Edmond Souchon, president of the Louisiana State board of health, a telegram was received:

Do you think it advisable to disinfect vessels from Hamburg on account of cholera?

September 7. To this the following was sent:

Replying to your telegram September 6, under Treasury regulations at the present time whether vessels from Hamburg shall be disinfected must be determined on arrival of the vessel at the domestic port. Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin is on duty at Hamburg.

September 9. From Assistant Surgeon Foster, Trieste, Austria:

Emigrants from cholera regions arriving Trieste. Local authorities have organized train inspection. Government intends establishing frontier inspection. All baggage disinfected by formalin. Recommended steam for all baggage from infected districts. Leave for Fiume to-night.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended Sept. 2, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains	231
Persons held	0

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended September 2, 1905. Inspection Mexican Central passengers, 190; inspection Mexican Central immigrants, 57; inspection Japanese, 2; inspection Syrians, 3; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry work, 433 pieces; vaccination of children of immigrants, and Pullman porters, 7; certificates of health to travelers going out of El Paso to San Antonio, Houston, Galveston, and other points, 102.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports as follows:

Week ended September 2, 1905. Passenger trains entered from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains entered from Mexico inspected, 668; immigrants on passenger trains entered from Mexico inspected, 51; immigrants vaccinated upon entry from Mexico, 8; 4 persons 3 days out from Cordova and Tierra Blanca, Mexico, detained until complete necessary period; 2 persons 2 days out from Tampico, Mexico, refused entry by State quarantine inspector until complete 5 days from said port.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

CALIFORNIA—*Stockton*.—Month of August, 1905. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 17, including enteric fever 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

CONNECTICUT—*Hartford*.—Month of August, 1905. Estimated population, 62,000. Total number of deaths, 114, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, and 13 from tuberculosis.

STAMFORD.—Month of August, 1905. Estimated population, 18,500. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

IOWA—*Ottumwa*.—Month of August, 1905. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 32, including 2 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of August, 1905. Estimated population, 36,694. Total number of deaths, 43, including 3 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of August, 1905. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 42, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Franklin.—Month of August, 1905. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 9, including enteric fever 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of July, 1905, from 21 towns having an aggregate population of 154,150—white, 92,650; colored, 61,500—show a total of 290 deaths—white, 137; colored, 153—including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 25, whooping cough 3, and 33 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Ironton*.—Month of August, 1905. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 14, including 1 from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

NEW YORK—*Saratoga*.—Month of August, 1905. Estimated population, 12,119. Total number of deaths, 30, including enteric fever 3, and 5 from tuberculosis.

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Reports of immigration at Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
Baltimore, Md., September 2 and 3, 1905.

Number of aliens who arrived at this port during the week ended September 2, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 28 31	Joseph Di Giorgio	Port Antonio	2
	Brandenburg	Bremen	686
	Total	688

LOUIS T. WEIS, Commissioner.

Number of aliens who arrived at this port during the week ended September 9, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Sept. 5 5 6	Indore	Liverpool	1
	Cassel	Bremen	5
	Chemnitz	do	810
	Total	816

^a Deserters.

LOUIS T. WEIS, Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., September 2, 1905.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended Saturday, September 2, 1905; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 30	Frutera.....	Bowden.....	2
29	Canadian.....	Liverpool.....	8
31	Admiral Schley.....	Port Morant.....	8
Sept. 2	Republic.....	Liverpool.....	453
	Total.....		471

GEO. B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Key West.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., September 3, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended September 2, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Aug. 28	Martinique.....	Habana.....	2
29	Miami.....	do.....	14
31	Mascotte.....	do.....	11
Sept. 2	Miami.....	do.....	30
	Total.....		57

JULIUS OTTO,
Inspector in Charge.

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, September 6, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended September 2, 1905.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Aug. 27	St. Paul.....	Southampton.....	443
27	Celtic.....	Liverpool.....	426
27	Erny.....	Havre.....	6
27	Louisiane.....	Trieste.....	5
27	La Touraine.....	Havre.....	618
27	City of Washington.....	Tampico.....	1
28	Hamburg.....	Hamburg.....	813
28	König Albert.....	Genoa.....	619
28	Parisian.....	Glasgow.....	77
28	Honorius.....	Buenos Ayres.....	1
29	Rotterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	602
29	Astoria.....	Glasgow.....	235
29	Finland.....	Antwerp.....	865
29	Morro Castle.....	Habana.....	14
29	Terence.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	25
29	Grosser Kurfürst.....	Bremen.....	1
30	Caronia.....	Liverpool.....	1,084
30	Oceanic.....	Liverpool.....	491
30	Fürst Bismarck.....	Hamburg.....	657
30	Kaiser Wm. der Grosse.....	Bremen.....	549
31	Main.....	Bremen.....	385
Sept. 1	Oscar II.....	Copenhagen.....	4
1	Finland.....	Antwerp.....	1

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended September 2, 1905—Continued.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Sept. 1	Caronia	Liverpool	1
1	Peninsular	The Azores	518
2	Napolitan Prince	Havre	1,036
2	La Lorraine	Havre	606
2	New York	Southampton	449
2	Germany	Marseille	819
2	Lucania	Liverpool	447
2	Calabria	Naples	620
2	Seneca	Tampico	2
2	Yucatan	Habana	3
	Total		12,423

ROBERT WATCHORN, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, Pa., September 5, 1905.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended September 2, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Aug. 27	Manchester Corporation	Manchester	3
27	Friesland	Liverpool and Queenstown	348
	Total		351

JNO. J. S. RODGERS, *Commissioner.*

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants inspected.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.	Number of immigrants certified for rejection on account of dangerous, contagious, or loathsome diseases.	Remarks.
Buffalo, N. Y.	August	166	159	4	4	
Cebu, P. I.	July	6	6	0	0	
Detroit, Mich.	August	71	70	1	0	
Eagle Pass, Tex.	August	200	193	7	4	
El Paso, Tex.	August	2,742	2,704	38	34	
Galveston, Tex.	August	300	299	1	1	
Grays Harbor, Wash.	August					No transactions.
Miami, Fla.	August	9	9	0	0	
Naco, Ariz.	Aug.	227	222	5	2	
New Bedford, Mass.	Aug.					1 pending during month.
New Orleans, La.	Aug.	70	66	4	0	
Northport, Wash.	Aug.	58	58	0	0	
Philadelphia, Pa.	Aug.	1,405	1,375	31	3	
Portland, Me.	Aug.					No transactions.
Portland, Oreg.	Aug.					Do.
Port Townsend, Wash.	Aug.	167	164	3		584 alien crews examined; 571 passed; 16 rejected.
San Diego, Cal.	Aug.					No transactions.
San Diego Quarantine ...	Aug.	62	60	2	0	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. ...	Aug.	133	123	10	7	
Tacoma, Wash.	Aug.	47	47	0	0	

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				do.....	
3				2 vessels spoken and passed.....	
4				1 vessel spoken and passed.....	
5				No report.....	
6	Brunswick.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 27		
7	Norfolk.....	Fumigated and held.....	Sept. 7	Temperatures taken: Br. ss. Haslingden, from Port Tampa; U. S. barge Thos. A. Goddard, from Georgetown, S. C.; Br. ss. Cayo Largo, from Galveston; U. S. A. Q. M. tug Lt. A. H. Cushing, from Fort Dade; Br. ss. Statia, from Belize; U. S. barge Saxon, from Georgetown, S. C.; U. S. S. Aragon, from Georgetown; Br. ss. Newlands, from Mobile, and Br. ss. Hartham Newton, from Port Arthur, Tex.	20
	Newport News...	Fumigated.....			
	Norfolk.....	Fumigated and held 5 days.....			
	do.....	do.....			
8				No transactions.....	
9				No report.....	
10				Examination crew of Ger. ss. Numantia from Hongkong.....	3
					1
11				No report.....	
12				Glandular examination Br. s. s. Inverness from Soerabaya.....	4
13					30
14					1
15				No transactions.....	
16	Biloxi.....	Disinfected and held.....	Aug. 20		2
	Gulfport.....	do.....	Aug. 23	4 cases yellow fever.....	
	Fish River, Ala.....	do.....	Aug. 22		
	Pascagoula.....	do.....	do.....	Given certificate of disinfection.....	
	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
	do.....	do.....	Aug. 25		
	Fenton, Miss.....	do.....	do.....		
	Biloxi.....	do.....	do.....		
	Seranton.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	Jordan.....	do.....	do.....		
	do.....	do.....	do.....		
	Pearlington.....	do.....	Aug. 26		
	Biloxi.....	do.....			
	Pascagoula.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 24		
	Gulfport.....	Disinfected and held.....		1 yellow fever suspect; 2 malaria.....	
	Biloxi.....	do.....			
	Moss Point.....	do.....			
	do.....	Disinfected.....	Aug. 26	Certificate of disinfection furnished.....	
	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
	Biloxi.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	Moss Point.....	do.....			
	Ocean Springs.....	do.....			
	Handsboro.....	do.....			
17				No report.....	
18					11
19				No report.....	
20				No transactions.....	
21				No report.....	
22				do.....	
23				1 vessel spoken and passed. Nor. bk. Harbor, from Rio de Janeiro via Barbados, remanded to Gulf quarantine.....	2

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES—Continued.				
24	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Sept. 2
25	Port Angeles, Wash.	do
26	Port Inglis, Fla.	do
27	Portland, Me.	do
28	Port Townsend, Wash.	do
29	Reedy Island, Del.	Sept. 2
30	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
31	East Pass.	Sept. 2
32	West Pass.	do
	St. Johns River, Fla.	do
33	San Diego, Cal.	do
34	San Francisco, Cal.	do	Am. ss. Aztec	Aug. 19	Ancon
			Am. ss. San José	Sept. 2	do
			Am. schr. H. K. Hall	Aug. 19	Iquique
35	San Pedro, Cal.	Sept. 2
36	Santa Barbara, Cal.	do
37	Santa Rosa, Fla.	do	Br. ss. August Belmont	Aug. 28	Tampico
			Br. ss. Mariner	Aug. 30	New Orleans
			Ger. ss. Hohenfelde	do	Port Arthur
			Aus. ss. Lucia	do	Tampico
			Nor. bk. Bogen	Aug. 31	Laguna
			Br. ss. Thurlow Castle	Sept. 2	Coatzacoalcas
38	Savannah, Ga.	Sept. 2	Nor. ss. Frednes	Aug. 28	Demerara
39	Sitka, Alaska	Aug. 26
40	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Sept. 2
41	Southbend, Wash.	Aug. 26
42	Tampa Bay, Fla.	Sept. 2	Aust. ss. Dora	Aug. 28	Vera Cruz
43	Washington, N. C.	do
		Sept. 9
44	HAWAII:				
	Hilo.	Aug. 12
45	Honolulu.	Aug. 12	U. S. a. t. Sherman	Aug. 12	San Francisco
		Aug. 19	Am. ss. Ventura	Aug. 15	Sydney

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessels, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
24					1
25				No report	4
26					1
27					10
28				Glandular examination Br. ship Sierra Lucena, from Hongkong; Am. bktn; Thos. P. Emigh, from Shanghai; Am. schr. Annie E. Smale, from Shanghai, and Am. bktn. Jane L. Stanford, from Tientsin.	26
29				Glandular examination Br. ss. Anglo-African, from Montevideo, and Br. ss. Ranza, from Vizagapatam. All temperatures taken on Am. schr. Eleazer W. Clark and Am. schr. Marie F. Cummins, from Gulfport, Miss.	
30				No report	
31				No transactions.	
32				2 vessels spoken and passed; 5 passed without inspection.	1
33					2
34	San Francisco	Discharged cargo under precautions.	Aug. 29	Fumigated to kill vermin.	7
	do	Holds sulphured	Sept. 2	3 cases malarial fever. Temperatures taken. 1 hyperthermic sent to hospital for diagnosis. Passengers released.	
	do	Discharged cargo under precautions.	Sept. 3	Holds fumigated. 1 vessel boarded and passed. 3 spoken and passed.	
35				No report	
36				do.	
37	Pensacola	Fumigated and held to complete 5 days.	Aug. 30		2
	do	Fumigated and held			
	do	do			
	do	Fumigated and held to complete 5 days.	Sept. 1		
	do	Fumigated and held			
	do	Fumigated and held			
38	Savannah	do		1 vessel boarded and passed.	6
39				1 vessel spoken and passed.	
40				No report	
				No transactions	
41				do.	
				do.	
42	Port Tampa	Disinfected	Aug. 28	1 vessel boarded and passed.	3
43				No transactions.	
				do.	
44				No transactions	
45	Honolulu	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Aug. 12		6
	do	Partial disinfection	Aug. 15	1 case smallpox in crew. Vessel held in stream. Case and 1 contact taken to hospital. Quarters fumigated. 29 of the crew bathed and vaccinated and effects disinfected. Remainder of crew all vaccinated except those with good marks. Passengers the same. Cabin passengers then allowed to land.	11

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
46	HAWAII—Continued.				
	Kahului.....	Aug. 12			
47	Kihei.....	Aug. 19			
48	Koloa.....	Aug. 12			
49	Lahaina.....	do			
		do			
50	Mahukona.....	Aug. 19			
		Aug. 5			
		Aug. 12			
51	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
	Cavite.....	July 29			
52	Cebu.....	do			
53	Iloilo.....	do			
54	Jolo.....	July 15			
		July 22			
		July 29			
55	Manila.....	do			
56	Zamboanga.....	July 22			
	PORTO RICO:				
57	Ponce.....	Sept. 2			
58	San Juan.....	do			
	Subports—				
59	Aguadilla.....	Sept. 2			
60	Arecibo.....	do			
61	Arroyo.....	do			
62	Fajardo.....	do			
63	Humacao.....	do			
64	Mayaguez.....	do			

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ending—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md.....	Sept. 9			
2	Bangor, Me.....	do			
3	Boston, Mass.....	do			
4	Charleston, S. C.....	Sept. 2			
5	Elizabeth River, Va.....	Sept. 9			
6	Galveston, Tex.....	do			
7	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Sept. 2			
8	Marcushook, Pa.....	Sept. 9			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Sept. 2			
10	New Bedford, Mass.....	Sept. 9			
11	New Orleans, La.....	do			
12	Newport News, Va.....	do			
13	Newport, R. I.....	do			
14	New York, N. Y.....	do			
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do			
16	Port Royal, S. C.....	do			
17	Providence, R. I.....	do			
18	Quintana, Tex.....	do			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do			

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
46				No transactions.	
47				No report	1
48				do.	
49				No transactions.	
50				do.	
				do.	
				do.	
51				No transactions.	
52				17 bancas inspected and passed; crew on 1 vessel vaccinated.	41
53					27
54				No transactions.	
				do.	
				do.	
55				3 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Members of crew on 33 vessels vaccinated.	55
56				No transactions.	
57				No report	
58				do.	
59				No report	
60				do.	
61				do.	
62				do.	
63				do.	
64				do.	

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.	
2				do.	
3				do.	
4					4
5				No report.	
6				do.	
7				do.	
8				do.	
9				do.	
10				do.	
11				do.	
12				do.	
13				do.	
14				do.	
15				do.	
16				do.	
17					1
18				No report.	
19				do.	
20				do.	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to September 15, 1905.

For reports received from December 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30, 1905.

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arkansas:				
Fort Smith.....	May 20-June 3...	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.				
California:				
Los Angeles.....	July 1-Sept. 2...	17		
San Diego.....	June 1-30.....	1		
San Francisco.....	July 22-Aug. 19...	3		
Total for State		21		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		2		
Colorado:				
Boulder County.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Denver County.....	June 1-July 31...	7		
Dolores County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Eagle County.....	June 1-July 31...	9		
Garfield County.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Lake County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
La Plata County.....	June 1-30.....	11		
Larimer County.....	June 1-July 31...	23		
Mesa County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Prowers County.....	July 1-31.....	2		
Weld County.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Total for State		59		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		148		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	July 1-Sept. 2...	18		
Total for District.....		18		
Total for District, same period, 1904.		5	4	
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	July 1-Aug. 19...	3		
Total for State		3		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		45	2	
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	June 24-Aug. 19...	65	8	
Danville.....	June 17-Aug. 8...	6		
Jacksonville.....	July 29-Aug. 5...	1		
Total for State		72	8	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		126	3	
Indiana:				
South Bend.....	June 17-Aug. 12..	12	4	
Total for State		12	4	
Total for State, same period, 1904.			5	
Iowa:				
Davenport.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Total for State		2		
Total for State, same period, 1904.		30		
Kansas:				
Allen County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Anderson County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Atchison County.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Barton County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Bourbon County.....	June 1-30.....	2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Cherokee County	June 1-30	17	
Clay County	June 1-30	1	
Crawford County	June 1-30	5	
Doniphan County	June 1-30	5	
Douglas County	June 1-30	1	1	
Ellis County	June 1-30	16	
Ellsworth County	June 1-30	4	
Gear County	June 1-30	9	
Greenwood County	June 1-30	2	
Jefferson County	June 1-30	4	1	
Johnson County	June 1-30	6	
Leavenworth County	June 1-30	3	
Lyon County	June 1-30	17	
Marion County	June 1-30	1	
McPherson County	June 1-30	8	
Miami County	June 1-30	19	
Montgomery County	June 1-30	2	
Nemaha County	June 1-30	5	
Ness County	June 1-30	4	
Osborne County	June 1-30	6	
Pottawatomie County	June 1-30	3	
Republic County	June 1-30	1	
Reno County	June 1-30	2	
Saline County	June 1-30	3	
Sedgwick County (Wichita included).	June 1-30	35	
Shawnee County	June 1-30	3	
Stafford County	June 1-30	1	
Sumner County	June 1-30	2	
Trego County	June 1-30	8	
Washington County	June 1-30	38	
Woodson County	June 1-30	7	
Wyandotte County	June 1-30	2	
Total for State		249	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		225	
Kentucky:				
Lexington	July 22-29	3	
Total for State		3	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		4	
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	June 17-Aug. 26.	25	
Total for State		25	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		43	
Massachusetts:				
Lowell	June 24-Sept. 9.	8	
Total for State		8	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		24	2	
Michigan:				
Kent County (Grand Rapids) ..	June 17-Sept. 9.	59	8	
Marquette County (Negaunee) ..	July 1-31	1	
Muskegon County (Muskegon) ..	July 1-31	1	
Ogemaw County	June 1-30	1	
Total for State		59	11	
Total for State, same period, 1904.		10	
Minnesota:				
Anoka County	June 19-July 17.	5	
Benton County	June 19-26	5	
Blue Earth County	June 12-17	5	
Carver County	June 12-July 10.	2	
Clay County	July 10-17	2	
Goodhue County	July 24-31	1	
Hennepin County	June 12-July 31.	26	
Lac qui Parle County	June 26-July 3.	1	
Lyon County	June 12-26	1	
McLeod County	June 12-July 10.	6	
Marshall County	June 12-July 31.	5	
Meeker County	June 12-July 17.	31	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota—Continued.				
Morrison County.....	June 12-26.....	1	
Meeker County.....	June 12-July 10..	26	
Morrison County.....	June 12-26.....	1	
Mower County.....	June 19-26.....	1	
Ottertail County.....	June 12-July 10..	26	
Pine County.....	June 26-July 24..	8	
Polk County.....	July 17-31.....	2	
Ramsey County.....	July 17-24.....	1	
Red Lake County.....	June 19-26.....	4	
St. Louis County.....	June 12-July 17..	9	
Sibley County.....	June 12-July 3..	3	
Stearns County.....	June 19-July 24..	61	
Steele County.....	June 12-26.....	4	
Todd County.....	June 12-26.....	7	
Wadena County.....	June 12-26.....	12	
Wright County.....	June 12-26.....	1	
Total for State.....		257	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		143	
Missouri:				
St. Joseph.....	July 15-29.....	2	
St. Louis.....	June 17-July 1..	3	1	
Total for State.....		5	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		35	1	
Montana:				
Carbon County.....	June 1-July 31..	7	
Deerlodge County.....	June 1-30.....	2	
Flathead County.....	May 1-31.....	1	
Madison County.....	May 1-31.....	1	
Park County.....	June 1-July 31..	3	
Ravalli County.....	July 1-31.....	2	
Silverbow County (Butte in- cluded).....	May 1-July 31..	4	
Valley County.....	May 1-31.....	1	
Yellowstone County.....	May 1-31.....	2	
Total for State.....		23	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		13	
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	July 1-8.....	1	
South Omaha.....	July 14.....	2	
Total for State.....		3	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		17	
New Hampshire:				
Franklin.....	June 1-30.....	1	
Nashua.....	July 23-Aug. 12..	3	
Total for State.....		4	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		18	
New York:				
New York.....	June 24-Sept. 2..	5	1	
Rome.....	July 1-8.....	1	
Total for State.....		6	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		14	5	
North Carolina:				
Alamance County.....	July 1-31.....	1	
Bladen County.....	July 1-31.....	6	
Cherokee County.....	July 1-31.....	2	
Craven County.....	July 1-31.....	1	
Cumberland County.....	July 1-31.....	7	
Edgecombe County.....	July 1-31.....	3	
Granville County.....	July 1-31.....	Number not reported.
Harnett County.....	July 1-31.....	2	
Hyde County.....	July 1-31.....	4	
New Hanover County.....	July 1-31.....	8	
Northampton County.....	July 1-31.....	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Pasquotank County.....	July 1-31.....	Number not reported. Do.
Robeson County.....	July 1-31.....	
Sampson County.....	July 1-31.....	3	
Total for State.....	38	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....	375	
North Dakota:				
Bottineau County.....	May 1-31.....	1	
Foster County.....	May 1-31.....	8	
Lamoure County.....	May 1-31.....	12	
McHenry County.....	May 1-31.....	4	
Ramsey County.....	May 1-31.....	12	
Steele County.....	May 1-31.....	8	
Stutsman County.....	May 1-31.....	4	
Ward County.....	May 1-31.....	5	2	
Wells County.....	May 1-31.....	1	
Total for State.....	55	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....	67	2	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	May 26-Aug. 25..	19	
Toledo.....	June 17-Aug. 19..	10	
Total for State.....	29	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....	1,222	31	
Oregon:				
Portland.....	June 1-30.....	5	
Total for State.....	5	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....	
Pennsylvania:				
Altoona.....	July 8-Aug. 26...	4	
Braddock.....	July 1-8.....	1	
York.....	July 1-Aug. 12...	5	
Total for State.....	10	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....	26	2	
South Carolina:				
Greenville County.....	June 17-July 1...	2	1	
Total for State.....	2	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....	2	
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	July 1-Aug. 26...	5	
Total for State.....	5	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....	23	1	
Utah:				
14 localities.....	May 1-31.....	87	
Juab County.....	July 1-31.....	8	
Salt Lake County.....	July 1-31.....	18	
Washington County.....	July 1-31.....	10	
Total for State.....	123	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....	31	
Virginia:				
Richmond.....	July 1-31.....	1	
Total for State.....	1	
Total for State same period 1904.....	
Washington:				
Adams County.....	June 1-30.....	6	
Asotin County.....	June 1-30.....	4	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Washington—Continued.				
Chehalis County	June 1-30	5	
Chelan County	June 1-30	4	
Clarke County	June 1-30	8	
Columbia County	June 1-30	3	2	
Cowlitz County	July 1-31	1	
King County (Seattle) ^a	July 1-31	1	
Kittitas County	June 1-30	5	
Lewis County	June 1-30	8	
Pierce County	June 1-July 31	4	
Total for State	49	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.	80	5	
Wisconsin:				
Appleton	June 17-Aug. 26 ..	15	
La Crosse	June 17-July 22 ..	4	
Milwaukee	June 17-Aug. 19 ..	45	1	
Total for State	64	1	
Total for State, same period, 1904.	31	
Grand total	1,211	34	
Grand total, same period, 1904	2,812	63	

Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to September 15, 1905.

[These reports were received in response to circular letter dated March 16, 1905, published in Public Health Reports of March 24, 1905, page 484.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California, general				
Los Angeles	May 1-30	11	
San Francisco	June 1-30	1	
San Francisco	July 1-Aug. 26	4	
Total for State	16	
Connecticut:				
Bridgeport	May 1-31	4	
Hartford	Aug. 1-31	2	
Total for State	6	
Delaware:				
Wilmington	July 1-15	2	
Total for State	2	
District of Columbia:				
Washington	July 22-29	1	
Total for District	1	
Massachusetts:				
Boston	July 1, 1904-July 1, 1905.	153	128	
.....	Aug. 13-26, 1905 ..	5	5	
Brockton	June 17-July 1	1	
Lawrence	June 24-Sept. 2	3	4	
Lowell	July 1-Sept. 9	4	4	
Medford	Apr. 7-July 10	2	1	
Waltham	July 1-Aug. 2	3	3	
Total for State	171	145	
Michigan:				
Grand Rapids	June 24-July 26 ..	2	2	
Total for State	2	2	

^aTwo cases erroneously reported in former issues of the Public Health Reports.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	June 18-Aug. 13.....		7	
Newark.....	July 1-Sept. 2.....	18	20	
Total for State.....		18	27	
New York:				
Kingston.....	July 16-29.....		1	
Niagara Falls.....	July 29-Aug. 5.....		1	
Rochester.....	June 23-Aug. 14.....	3	2	
Troy.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Yonkers.....	July 27-Sept. 2.....	1	4	
Total for State.....		4	9	
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	May 26-Aug. 12.....	10	11	
Cleveland.....	June 23-Sept. 1.....	5	20	
Ironton.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	1	
Mansfield.....	July 15-22.....	1	1	
Springfield.....	July 7-14.....	1	1	
Total for State.....		18	34	
Pennsylvania:				
Altoona.....	Aug. 1-31, 1904.....		2	
Philadelphia.....	Mar. 1-31, 1905.....		2	
Wilkesbarre.....	July 1-Aug. 19.....	1	9	
York.....	July 22-29.....		1	
York.....	July 2-9.....	1		
Total for State.....		2	14	
Rhode Island:				
Newport.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Providence.....	June 24-Sept. 2.....	4	6	
Total for State.....		5	6	
Washington:				
Seattle.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	
Tacoma.....	July 1, 04-Apr. 1, 05.....		2	
Total for State.....			3	
West Virginia:				
Wheeling.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....		4	
Total for State.....			4	
Grand total.....		220	269	

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, July 21 to Sept. 15, 1905.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile Bay quarantine.....	July 24.....	4		On ss. Columbia from Colon and La Boca, vessel remanded to Gulf quarantine.
Montgomery.....	July 28.....	1		
Florida:				
Tampa.....	July 28.....	1		
Pensacola.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 12.....	38	6	
Georgia:				
Atlanta.....	Sept. 2-5.....	1	1	Imported.
Indian Territory:				
Maysville.....	Sept. 1.....	b 1		
Louisiana:				
Acadia Parish—Rayne.....	To Aug. 17.....	1		
Ascension Parish—				
Donaldsonville.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 10.....	8	1	
Port Barrow.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 5.....	36	2	
Total for parish.....		44	3	

b Disputed.

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana—Continued.				
Assumption Parish—Bayou Beuf and vicinity.	Aug. 26-Sept. 11.	13	
Avoyelles Parish—Bunkie	To Aug. 14.	1	1	
Caddo Parish—Shreveport detention camp.	To Aug. 14.	4	
Larosen.	Sept. 9.	1	
Total for parish.	4	1	
Calcasieu Parish—Bonami	To Aug. 14.	3	2	
East Baton Rouge Parish—Baton Rouge.	Sept. 9.	1	
East Carroll Parish—Lake Providence.	Aug. 14-Sept. 12.	106	9	
Iberville Parish—				
Bayou Goula.	To Aug. 14.	1	1	
Elizabeth.	Aug. 21-Sept. 11.	11	5	
St. Gabriel.	Aug. 31.	2	
Total for parish.	14	6	
Jefferson Parish—				
Barataria Canal district, (Clark Cheniere and Kintin's Camp included).	Aug. 30-Sept. 11.	43	4	
Bell plantation.	To Aug. 14.	1	1	
Estelle plantation.	Sept. 5.	3	
Hanson City.	Aug. 18-Sept. 12.	90	7	
Kenner.	Aug. 21-Sept. 12.	55	8	
McDonoughville.	Aug. 18-Sept. 11.	7	
Shrewsbury.	Aug. 19-Sept. 6..	4	3	
Waggaman (vicinity of)....	To Aug. 14.	2	2	
Westwego.	To Aug. 14.	2	2	
Willwood.	Aug. 23-Sept. 11.	8	
Total for parish.	215	27	
Lafayette Parish—Lafayette ..	Aug. 15-Sept. 12.	7	
Lafourche Parish—				
Bowie.	To Aug. 14.	1	1	
Lafourche Crossing.	Aug. 14-Sept. 10.	6	1	
Leeville.	Aug. 15-Sept. 7.	325	33	
Total for parish.	332	35	
Madison Parish—Tallulah	Aug. 14-Sept. 10.	87	12	
Orleans Parish—New Orleans..	July 21-Sept. 13.	2,406	323	
Plaquemines Parish—				
Bayou Cook.	Aug. 14-Sept. 3..	2	1	
Diamond.	Aug. 16.	8	
Empire.	Aug. 14-26.	1	
Greenwood plantation.	Sept. 8.	1	
Pointe Celeste.	Aug. 14-Sept. 5..	25	5	
St. Philip.	Aug. 14-26.	1	
Sunrise.	Aug. 15-26.	1	
Vaccaro.	Aug. 14-26.	2	
Woodland plantation.	Sept. 8-11.	13	1	
Total for parish.	54	7	
Rapides Parish—				
Alexandria detention camp.	Aug. 15-Sept. 3..	7	
St. Bernard Parish—				
Corinne.	Sept. 3.	2	
St. Bernard.	Aug. 21-30.	11	1	
St. Ors.	Sept. 11.	1	
Slaughterhouse.	Sept. 4-8.	9	
Stocklanding.	Sept. 12.	1	
Terre aux Boeufs.	Aug. 31-Sept. 8..	7	
Verrett.	Sept. 4.	2	
Total for parish.	33	1	
St. Charles Parish—				
Diamond plantation and vicinity.	Aug. 14-18.	18	3	
Pecan grove.	Aug. 18-Sept. 10.	20	5	

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana—Continued.				
St. Charles Parish—Continued.				
Prospect plantation	Sept. 1-4.....	4	
Sarpy	Aug. 19-28.....	7	2	
St. Rose and vicinity	Aug. 22-Sept. 12..	45	6	
Total for parish.....		94	16	
St. James Parish—				
Belmont.....	Aug. 30.....	1	
Grammercy	Sept. 1-3.....	1	
Lutcher	Aug. 15-Sept. 9..	4	
Total for parish		6	
St. John the Baptist Parish—				
Dulch Bayou	Sept. 9.....	1	
Edgard	Sept. 11.....	3	
Laplace and vicinity (in- cluding Lions).....	Aug. 16-Sept. 11..	132	12	
Reserve plantation and vi- cinity.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 11..	a 12	2	
Terre Haute	Sept. 9.....	1	
Total for parish.....		149	14	
St. Mary Parish—				
Amelia	Aug. 26-Sept. 11..	38	1	
Bellesein plantation	Aug. 26-Sept. 10..	35	2	
Morgan City.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 1..	b 3	
Patterson.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 12..	222	8	
Riverside plantation	Aug. 14-Sept. 8..	180	7	
Total for parish.....		478	18	
St. Tammany Parish—				
Floreneville, vicinity of...	Sept. 11.....	1	
Madisonville	Aug. 19.....	1	
Mandeville.....	Aug. 22.....	1	
Total for parish		2	1	
Terrebonne Parish—				
Ardoyne plantation	Aug. 14-Sept. 4..	2	
Bayou Cane	Sept. 3.....	1	
Bayou Terrebonne	Sept. 4.....	1	
Bellegrove	Aug. 31-Sept. 7..	13	
Crescent	Aug. 31-Sept. 4..	38	
Houma	Aug. 29-30.....	2	
Moise Settlement.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 7..	32	3	
Smithville.....	Sept. 9.....	1	
Total for parish		90	3	
Mississippi:				
Anguilla, vicinity of	Sept. 6.....	1	In a refugee from Vicks- burg.
Gulfport.....	Aug. 15-Sept. 11..	53	Reporting as North Gulf- port in previous Public Health Reports.
Gulf Quarantine	July 22-Aug. 26..	57	1	On vessels.
Hattiesburg	Aug. 28.....	1	Diagnosis proved not yel- low fever.
Lumberton.....	July 28.....	1	
Mississippi City	Aug. 22-Sept. 11..	40	
Natchez	To Sept. 11.....	23	
Pearlington	Sept. 1.....	2	
Sumrall	Aug. 2.....	1	
Vicksburg.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 9..	22	
New York:				
New York Quarantine	Aug. 1-12.....	1	From ss. Advance from Colon.

a About.

b 1 disputed.

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended —	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Allegheny, Pa.	Sept. 2	129,896	54	5						2	1		2	1
Altoona, Pa.	do	38,973	13	2						2				
Do	Sept. 9	38,973	13							1				
Auburn, N. Y.	Sept. 2	30,345	12											
Baltimore, Md.	do	508,957	193	23	30					5		1	1	1
Do	Sept. 9	508,957	193							1				
Biddeford, Me.	Sept. 2	16,145	16	1						8		1		4
Binghamton, N. Y.	do	38,647	9	1						1		1		
Do	Sept. 9	38,647	13	1						1				
Boston, Mass.	Sept. 2	560,892	212	29						5		1	1	2
Do	Sept. 9	560,892	200	22						1				
Brockton, Mass.	Sept. 2	49,063	7	1										
Cambridge, Mass.	do	91,886	20	1								1		1
Camden, S. C.	do	2,441												
Camden, N. J.	do	75,335	20											
Do	Sept. 9	75,335	21											
Carbondale, Pa.	do	13,536	5											
Chelsea, Mass.	Sept. 2	34,072	8											
Chicopee, Mass.	do	19,167	9	2										
Do	Sept. 9	19,167	6											
Cleveland, Ohio	Sept. 1	381,766	122	9				1		3		3		1
Clinton, Mass.	Sept. 2	13,667	4							1				
Do	Sept. 9	13,667	6											
Covington, Ky.	Sept. 2	42,988	18	3								1		
Do	Sept. 9	42,988	18							1		1		
Dayton, Ohio	Sept. 2	85,333	27	5										
Do	Sept. 9	85,333	24	2										
Detroit, Mich.	Sept. 2	285,704	96									2		
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do	11,616												
Elmira, N. Y.	do	35,672	11							2				
Everett, Mass.	do	24,536	3	1										
Fall River, Mass.	do	104,863	28											
Do	Sept. 9	104,863	37	1						1		2		
Findlay, Ohio.	Sept. 2	17,613	6	1										
Do	Sept. 9	17,613	4							1				
Galesburg, Ill.	Sept. 2	18,607	2											
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do	87,565	24	1		1				1				
Hydepark, Mass.	do	13,244	3											
Jacksonville, Fla.	do	28,429	20	3										
Jersey City, N. J.	Sept. 3	296,433	40	5				2						
Johnstown, Pa.	Sept. 2	35,936	13	1						2				
Do	Sept. 9	35,936	20									1		
Kingston, N. Y.	Sept. 2	21,535	5											
La Crosse, Wis.	do	28,895	4											
Lawrence, Mass.	do	62,559	22	3				1						
Lexington, Ky.	do	26,369	6	2										
Los Angeles, Cal.	Aug. 26	102,479	52	8						1				
Lowell, Mass.	Sept. 2	94,969	30	3										
Ludington, Mich.	do	7,166	1	1										
Do	Sept. 9	7,166	1	1										
Macon, Ga.	Sept. 2	22,746	3											
Malden, Mass.	do	33,664	11	1										
Manchester, N. H.	do	56,987	23	1						2				
Massillon, Ohio.	do	11,944	4							1				
McKeesport, Pa.	do	34,227	20							1				
Medford, Mass.	do	18,244	5							1		1		
Do	Sept. 9	18,244	4	1										
Melrose, Mass.	Sept. 2	12,962	5											
Middletown, N. Y.	do	14,522	5											
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	do	21,228	3											
Do	Sept. 9	21,228	1	1										
Nashua, N. H.	Sept. 2	28,898	5											
Nashville, Tenn.	do	80,865	36	4						2		1		
Do	Sept. 9	80,865	23	3						1				
Newark, N. J.	Sept. 2	246,070	79	11				2			1			2
New Bedford, Mass.	do	63,442	19	2										
Do	Sept. 9	63,442	30	2								1		
Newburyport, Mass.	Sept. 2	14,478	9											
Newton, Mass.	do	33,587	7											
Do	Sept. 9	33,587	13											
New Orleans, La.	Sept. 2	287,104	154	17	34					3		1		
New York, N. Y.	do	3,437,207	1,267	147						21	2	13	11	11
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	19,457	10							1				
Norristown, Pa.	Sept. 3	22,265	8											
Northampton, Mass.	Sept. 2	18,643	3	1										

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1950.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicella.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Omaha, Nebr.	Sept. 2	102,555	20										
Oneonta, N. Y.	do	7,147	3										
Philadelphia, Pa.	do	1,293,697	437	47						15		5	7
Pittsburg, Pa.	do	321,616	137	15						8	5	1	5
Plainfield, N. J.	Aug. 26	15,369	3										
Do	Sept. 2	15,369	2	1									
Providence, R. I.	do	175,597	70					1		1		2	
Quincy, Mass.	do	23,899	6	1									
Reading, Pa.	Sept. 4	78,961	37	3									
Rome, N. Y.	Sept. 2	15,343	4										
Seattle, Wash.	do	80,671	19	3						2			
Somerville, Mass.	do	61,643	19	2									
South Bend, Ind.	do	35,999	13	3									
Steelton, Pa.	do	12,068	6										
Do	Sept. 9	12,068	7	1									
Tacoma, Wash.	Sept. 2	37,714	8										
Taunton, Mass.	do	31,036	18	1									
Titusville, Pa.	do	8,244											
Trenton, N. J.	do	73,307											
Do	Sept. 9	73,307										1	
Waltham, Mass.	Sept. 2	23,481	8										
Do	Sept. 9	23,481	7										
Washington, D. C.	Sept. 2	278,718	102	10						3		2	2
Wheeling, W. Va.	do	38,878	6	1						1			
Do	Sept. 9	38,878	12										
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Sept. 2	51,721	19										
Williamsport, Pa.	do	28,757	11										
Wilmington, Del.	do	76,508	24	1						1			
Do	Sept. 9	76,508	24	3									
Worcester, Mass.	Sept. 2	118,421	47	3						2	1		
Yonkers, N. Y.	do	47,931	24	2				4		1		1	1
York, Pa.	do	33,708	4										
Do	Sept. 9	33,708	9										

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Reports from Cape Colony—Plague—Examination for plague-infected animals.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,
July 31 and August 7, 1905.

The following reports by the medical officer of health for the Colony on the occurrence of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the weeks ended July 29 and August 5, 1905, are published for general information.

H. B. SHAW, E.
Acting Under Colonial Secretary.

Week ended July 29, 1905:

Port Elizabeth.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital, 1 case remains under treatment. Forty-eight rats (6 found dead), 99 mice (16 found dead), and 1 cat (found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 1 rat and 12 mice proved to be plague infected.

Uitenhage.—Two hundred and forty-nine rats (1 found dead) and 17 mice were bacteriologically examined during the week, without any signs of plague infection being discovered.

East London.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital, one case remains under treatment. Ninety-five rats (38 found dead) and 79 mice (29 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 5 rats proved to be plague infected.

King William's Town.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. Two hundred and forty-eight rats (211 found dead), 35 mice (30 found dead), and 1 cat (found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 96 rats and 6 mice proved to be plague infected.

Other districts of the Colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. Two hundred and thirteen rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town Harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 6 from the Claremont municipality; also 599 were examined by the medical officer of health for the city from the Cape Town municipal area.

Week ended August 5, 1905:

Port Elizabeth.—One case of plague was discovered during the week, viz, a native male on the 5th instant. At the plague hospital one European female was discharged. One case remains under treatment.

Ninety-five rats (6 found dead) and 122 mice (10 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 3 rats and 2 mice proved to be plague infected.

Uitenhage.—Fifty-seven rats (4 found dead) and 7 mice were bacteriologically examined during the week, without any signs of plague infection being discovered.

East London.—No case of plague was discovered during the week. At the plague hospital one case remains under treatment.

One hundred and seven rats (22 found dead) and 60 mice (4 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 4 rats and 3 mice proved to be plague infected.

King William's Town.—No case of plague was discovered during the week.

Forty-seven rats (23 found dead), 38 mice (12 found dead), and 2 cats (both found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 5 rats and 1 mouse proved to be plague infected and 2 cats suspicious.

Other districts of the Colony.—No plague infection was discovered either in man or animals. Three hundred and nine rodents were examined during the week from the Cape Town harbor board area and the shipping in the harbor, and 5 from the Claremont municipality; also 648 were examined by the medical officer of health for the city from the Cape Town municipal area.

A. JOHN GREGORY,

Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

AUSTRALIA.

Reports from Melbourne—Status of plague in Queensland and New South Wales.

Consul-General Bray, at Melbourne, forwards the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, QUEENSLAND,

Brisbane, July 22, 1905.

Plague bulletin No. 27, for week ending 12 o'clock noon Saturday, July 22, 1905:

No case of plague occurred in Queensland during the week. The 2 patients under treatment at Cairns are reported to be progressing favorably toward recovery.

B. BURNETT HAM,

Commissioner of Public Health.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,

STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

Sydney, July 17, 1905.

Bubonic plague bulletin No. 16, complete to midnight on Saturday, July 15, 1905:

Sydney.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Patients admitted during week	^a 1
Discharged during week	0
Died during week	0
Remaining under treatment July 15, 1905	1

PLAGUE IN RATS.

Number of rats destroyed	1,144
Number of mice destroyed	1,010
	<hr/> 2,154
Rats examined	233
Mice examined	326
	<hr/> 559
Rats infected	1
Mice infected	1
	<hr/> 2

^a Member of the rat-catching staff employed in the area from which the rat and mouse were collected.

Newcastle.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Patients remaining under treatment July 8, 1905	2
Admitted during week	0
Discharged during week	0
Died during week	0
Remaining under treatment July 15, 1905	2

PLAGUE IN RATS.

Number of rodents destroyed	167
Number examined	143
Number infected	0

By order:

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*SYDNEY, *July 25, 1905.*

Bubonic plague bulletin No. 17, complete to midnight on Saturday, July 22, 1905:

Sydney.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Patients remaining under treatment July 15, 1905	1
Patients admitted during week	0
Discharged during week	0
Died during week	0
Remaining under treatment July 22, 1905	1

PLAGUE IN RATS.

Number of rats destroyed	1,158
Number of mice destroyed	1,133
	<hr/> 2,291
Rats examined	242
Mice examined	302
	<hr/> 544
Rats infected	3
Mice infected	1
	<hr/> 4

Newcastle.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Patients remaining under treatment July 15, 1905	2
Admitted during week	0
Discharged during week (case 12)	1
Died during week	0
Remaining under treatment July 22, 1905	1

PLAGUE IN RATS.

Number of rodents destroyed	172
Number examined	78
Number infected	0

By order:

G. H. KING, *Secretary.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Fiume—Inspection of emigrants.

Consular Agent La Guardia reports August 24, as follows:

The steamship *Pannonia* sailed for New York August 24; embarked 1,585 steerage passengers; rejected at final inspection, 21; inspected and labeled 1,700 small and 51 large pieces of baggage; disinfected 20 pieces containing used feathers and bedding.

Reports from Trieste—Inspection of emigrants.

Deputy-Consul Heingartner reports August 16 and 17, as follows:

The Austrian emigrant ship *Giulia* left this port for New York, via Patras, on August 15.

The number of steerage passengers embarked was 239. At the final inspection 3 were rejected. The number of pieces of baggage disinfected was 78.

The Cunard steamship *Pannonia* left this port on August 19, bound for New York, via Fiume. The number of steerage passengers embarked was 57. At the final inspection 20 were rejected. The number of pieces of baggage disinfected was 46.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port—Sanitary conditions improved.

Temporary Medical Inspector Hensner reports as follows: Week ended August 31, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; 6 deaths; prevailing diseases, malarial fever of a remittent type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week good, and continues to improve with the improvement of the sanitary surroundings and the determined effort to suppress the *Stegomyia* and *Anopholes* mosquitoes.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 26	Belize	Mobile	18
28	Olympia	Puerto Barrios	42
30	Statia	Newport News	36	4	10
31	Traveller	Veracruz	35	1

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Kerr reports as follows: Month of August, 1905. Number of immigrants inspected, 1,343; number passed, 1,322; number rejected, 21; number certified for rejection on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, 6.

Inspection of immigrants at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Riggs reports as follows: Month of August, 1905. Number of immigrants inspected, 293; number passed, 278; number rejected, 15; number certified for rejection on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, 12.

Inspection of immigrants at Victoria.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Glover reports as follows: Month of August, 1905. Number of immigrants inspected, 41; number passed, 39; number rejected, 2; number certified for rejection on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, 0.

COSTA RICA.

Reports from Limon, fruit port—Quarantine against New Orleans and ports in Panama—Yellow fever noted on bill of health from Barranquilla.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended August 26, 1905. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 13; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. The quarantine restrictions against New Orleans and Panaman ports remain in force.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 21	Sarnia	53	120	25	0
21	Venus	Mobile	32	0	0	0
23	Esparta	do	38	0	0	0
25	Miami	46	0	0	0

Three bills of health for Panaman ports were viséed.

Week ended September 2, 1905: Number of deaths, 8; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Information of a fatal case of bubonic plague in Panama, on August 24, having been received by the Costa Rican Government, the medical authorities have closed all Costa Rican ports against those of Panama.

The steamship *Siberia*, just arrived en route for New York, brings a Costa Rican bill of health from Barranquilla, Colombia, with 3 cases of yellow fever thereon, though the American bill of health from that place is clean.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 27	San José	Mobile	43	0	0	0
28	Alleghany	46	26	1	0
29	Harald	Mobile	22	0	0	0
31	Limon	New Orleans ..	43	0	0	0
Sept. 1	Pecare	53	6	0	0
2	Olympia	Mobile	42	0	0	0

The ships *San José*, *Harald*, *Limon*, and *Olympia* being fruiters bound for southern ports, had their holds fumigated before loading and the living quarters just prior to sailing.

Two bills of health for Panaman ports were viséed.

CUBA.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Case of smallpox in Santiago Province.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Delgado reports, September 4, as follows:
Week ended September 2, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	21
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	811
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	434

During the month of August the Habana quarantine bureau has reported the arrival here from foreign ports of 2 cases of malarial fever and 1 of dengue.

The sanitary department of the island has reported a case of smallpox in a child, at the small village of Palma Soriano, province of Santiago.

The commission sent by the chief of the department to examine into the case has confirmed the disease as a well-defined case of smallpox. The patient is a child of 3 years of age, who has never been out of that village, and as there has been no recent known case in that vicinity, the origin of the infection is a mystery. The commission will, nevertheless, continue the investigation, and hope to trace the origin of the infection.

No quarantinable disease was reported in this city during the week.

Vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone.

During the month of August, 1905, certificates of vaccination were issued to 20 persons leaving this port for the Canal Zone.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Fumigation of steamship Miramar to destroy mosquitoes—Health of the city.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, September 5, as follows:

During the week ended September 2, 1905, bills of health were issued to 5 vessels, the ultimate destination of which was a port in the United States.

Precautionary detention in quarantine while in port was observed during the past week with the following vessels: The American steamship *Seneca*, from Tampico via Habana; the American schooner *Fred. W. Ayer*, from Gulfport, and the Norwegian steamship *Eidisia*, from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. No sickness developed aboard of any of these vessels up to the time of leaving this port.

Two certificates of vaccination were issued at the request of passengers leaving for the United States, and revaccination was performed on one of these passengers whose marks of vaccination were not of recent date and did not show plainly. One Cuban emigrant was examined and certified to, leaving for New York on the steamship *Seneca*.

One case of enteric fever was the only contagious disease officially reported in the city during the week.

Mortality from August 20 to 31, 1905, was 24.

Annual rate of mortality per mille for the ten days, 18.25; estimated population, 48,000.

During the month of August, 1905, 24 bills of health were issued to vessels leaving for the United States, having a total number of 750 crew and 45 passengers; of these only 1, an emigrant, left this port for the United States; the rest were bound to different ports in Cuba. Certificates of vaccination were granted, on request, to 3 passengers going to the United States; none for the Canal Zone nor for the Republic of Panama. The forecastle of the British steamship *Miramar*, from Colon, Republic of Panama, was fumigated, August 25, for the purpose of killing mosquitoes, in view of the presence of malarial infection on board among the crew living in that part of the vessel.

The aggregate number of deaths from all causes for August was 64, showing a decrease of 3 as compared with last July, and giving for the former month an annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of 16.

The epidemic of measles in the city can be considered almost extinct, there being only sporadic cases occasionally reported in some sections of town.

The work of cleaning and sanitating the city is now under a new manager, trained at Santiago de Cuba during the military government.

Reports from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, August 29 and September 5, as follows:

During the week ended August 26, 1905, bills of health were issued to 2 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortality for the week ended August 26, 1905, 20.

Annual rate of mortality, 22.85 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

During the week ended September 2, 1905, bills of health were issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported in the city.

On September 5 another case of smallpox was reported, near Dos Caminos, about 17 miles north of Santiago. This case, also a child, had been brought recently from a place called Mejias, near Holguin, which is very far from Santiago, quite near the north coast of this province.

Both of these cases were seen by the committee on infectious diseases. A large supply of vaccine has been asked for from Habana.

Mortality for the week ended September 2, 1905, 22.

Annual rate of mortality, 25.14 per 1,000.

Smallpox in Santiago Province.

HABANA, September 4, 1905.

WYMAN, Washington:

The only confirmed case of smallpox, a child at Palma Soriano, Santiago Province, died 29th. Two contacts suspected, not confirmed. Source of infection not discovered.

FINLAY.

ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Mortality—Yellow fever and smallpox—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever on steamship Pizarro at Callao from Panama.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, August 10, as follows:
Week ended August 8, 1905.

Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 55, as follows: Yellow fever, 1; gastric fever, 2; infectious fever, 1; pernicious fever, 3; enteric diseases, 10; grippe, 1; meningitis, 1; smallpox, 4; tetanus, 1; tuberculosis, 8; whooping cough, 1; stillbirths, 3; from all other causes, 19.

During the month ended July 31, 1905, there was a total mortality of 213, of which 3 deaths were from yellow fever, 35 from tuberculosis, and 6 from smallpox. For the same period (July) 1904 the total mortality was 228, of which 28 deaths were from yellow fever, 33 from tuberculosis, and none from smallpox.

Two bills of health were issued during the week. August 8 the steamship *Chile*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 3 cabin and 5 steerage passengers from this place. Three cabin and 10 steerage passengers from ports south were placed in quarantine to complete 10 days from port of last exposure to infection. On the same date the steamship *Ecuador*, a coasting steamer, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, via other ports: Crew, 57; cabin passengers, 8; steerage, 17; all told, 82. This latter steamer was not fumigated. Passengers, crew, and vessel passed without examination on certificate from the ship's surgeon that all was well.

The condition of plague in ports of Peru and smallpox in Chile appears from late reports to remain about the same.

A cable received from the Ecuadorian consul in Callao by the superior board of health of Ecuador states that the steamship *Pizarro* arrived in that port from Panama and Guayaquil with 5 cases of yellow fever aboard, and the *Palena* later arrived at Salaverry with 1 suspicious case. The cable stated that the authorities had declared quarantine against Panama and Guayaquil. All steamers arriving from these ports will be fumigated at Payta, Peru, and detained 6 days. No passengers are to be allowed to disembark between Payta and Callao.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Gomez reports, August 25, as follows:

Since the 19th instant I have been discharging the duties of temporary acting assistant surgeon, in accordance with your letter of appointment dated July 18 last, and submit herewith the following report of conditions and transactions at this port for the week ended August 22, 1905:

Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes, 46, as follows: Yellow fever, 1; smallpox, 1; tuberculosis, 6; meningitis, 1; gastric fever, 1; infectious fever, 4; tetanus, 1; paludic fever, 1; stillbirth, 1; pernicious fever, 4; from all other causes, 25.

Three bills of health were issued during the week, as follows: August 19 the steamship *Limari*, from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, with 5 cabin and 13 steerage passengers from this port. Thirteen cabin and 5 steerage passengers from ports

south were placed in quarantine to complete 10 days from port of last exposure to infection. Baggage was examined and vessel fumigated. August 20 the English yacht *Cavalier* was dispatched for Ancon, Canal Zone, direct; crew, 23; cabin passengers, 1; steerage, 4; all told, 28.

On the 22d the steamship *Manavi*, a coasting steamer, cleared for Ancon, Canal Zone, via other ports. Crew, 45; cabin passengers, 23; steerage, 9; all told, 77. This latter steamer was not fumigated. Passengers, crew, and vessel passed without examination on certificate from ship's surgeon that all were well.

Eleven yellow fever immune certificates were issued.

GERMANY.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis in Germany.

[From official records.]

In the Oppeln district from June 26 to July 9, 1905, there were reported 77 fresh cases and 140 deaths. In all Prussia from June 16 to 30, 1905, there were reported 140 cases and 105 deaths. Of these, 116 cases and 91 deaths occurred in the province of Silesia and 24 cases and 14 deaths in other parts of the State.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port—Yellow fever at Zacapa and Gualon.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended August 26, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair, Yellow fever reported at Zacapa and Gualon, on the Guatemala Railroad.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 22	Anselm	Mobile.....	39
24	Belize.....do.....	18

The Anselm cleared from Puerto Barrios.

Yellow fever situation.

Since August 1 Livingston has been free from yellow fever. The last known case died July 30. The health of the port at present is good, and there have been no deaths during the last 12 days. In June and July the deaths averaged 6 a week.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended August 26, 1905. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; 1 death; prevailing disease, malarial, mostly mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 22	Viator	Baltimore	18	0	0	0
23	Rosina	do	29	0	0	0
24	Condor	Mobile	17	0	0	0
26	España	do	15	0	0	0

Week ended September 2, 1905. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 29	Helen	Baltimore ..	21	0	0	0
29	Hiram	Mobile	16	0	0	0
Sept. 2	Geo. Dumois	do	18	0	0	0

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port—Yellow fever—Conditions at Chamelicon, Choloma, and San Pedro improved.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended August 25, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; 2 cases and 2 deaths of yellow fever; prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected. Yellow fever still exists at Choloma, San Pedro, and Chamelicon; but conditions at these places are very much improved, the worst now being at Chamelicon. None of the smaller towns are infected. Last case of fever was reported on 20th, died on 22d.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 19	Utstein	Mobile	17	0	0	0
23	Nicaragua	19	1	0	0
24	Anselm	Mobile	39	0	0	0

Steamship *Nicaragua* sailed without fruit; was cleared under general quarantine regulations, the passenger being the company surgeon.

INDIA.

Reports from Calcutta—Transactions of Service—Cholera and plague mortality—Cholera epidemic in Madras—Status of plague.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, August 3 and 10, as follows:

There were no transactions at this port during the week ended July 29, 1905.

During the week there were 26 deaths from cholera and 8 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended July 22, 1905, there were 30 cases and 24 deaths from plague. In India during the same week, 1,122 cases and 786 deaths.

During the week ended August 5, 1905, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Clan Macmillan*, bound for Boston and New York, with a total crew of 42. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Asiatics' effects disinfected.

During the same week there were 15 deaths from cholera and 14 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended July 29, 1905, there were 22 cases and 16 deaths from plague.

In India during the same week 1,456 cases and 1,024 deaths.

A cholera epidemic is reported from Madras. It has assumed alarming proportions and is largely responsible for the high death rate in the city, the rate for the last week of July being noted as 89 per thousand. In some of the municipal divisions the death rate stood as high as 200 per thousand. The infection is said to have been carried to villages in the suburbs of Madras, and unless severe measures are quickly adopted it is feared the epidemic will spread to the railroad workshops at Perambore, where there are thousands of workmen, and even to the Madras water supply at Red Hills.

It is reported that the number of cases of plague for July shows a small increase over the returns for the preceding month. There was an unexpectedly marked falling off in the number of cases during the last week of the month. An increase was noted in the central division and Kemmendine, and an increase generally among Burmans as compared with other nationalities. It has also been noted that children between the ages of 5 and 14 years have been found to be most liable to attack. In the Moffussil there has generally been an increase, and 4 new cities and districts, Moulmein, Mandalay district, Meiktila district, and Mingyan district, have become infected. There was a considerable increase in Bassien, Pegu, and Tharrawaddy districts, but a marked falling off in the last two during the second half of the month.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Rejections of emigrants recommended—Infectious diseases.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, August 21, as follows:
During the week ended August 19, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 14	Italia	New York	179	30	480
16	Calabria	do	337	55	650
16	König Albert	do	551	90	950
17	Napolitan Prince	do	378	60	550
18	Germania	do	825	120	1,280

MESSINA.

Aug. 15	Italia	New York	152	84	172
18	Napolitan Prince	do	131	88	228

PALERMO.

Aug. 16	Italia	New York	472	80	638
17	Calabria	do	295	108	400
19	Napolitan Prince	do	523	128	634

Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
Aug. 14	Italia	16	9	1	26
16	Calabria	10	15	4	29
16	König Albert	15	14	4	33
17	Napolitan Prince	13	3	13	1	1	31
18	Germania	29	2	36	1	13	81
	Total	83	5	87	2	23	200

MESSINA.

Aug. 15	Italia	14	4	18
18	Napolitan Prince	12	1	13
	Total	26	5	31

PALERMO.

Aug. 16	Italia	41	31	2	74
17	Calabria	22	23	2	47
19	Napolitan Prince	56	42	9	107
	Total	119	96	13	228

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of infectious diseases in Italy for the month of May, 1905, was as follows: Measles, 16,739; scarlatina, 954; smallpox, 599; enteric fever, 1,508; diphtheria, 1,271; puerperal fever, 192; pulmonary tuberculosis, 538; malarial diseases, 12,679; pellagra, 382; hydrophobia, 6; anthrax, 92, and glanders, 1.

Week ended August 17, 1905:

Smallpox.—There were reported 1 case at Messina, 1 case at Agira (Catania), 3 cases at Trasacco (Aquila), and 1 case in the Province of Novara.

Measles.—Epidemic at Colonna and Campagnano (Rome) and at Caresana (Novara).

Scarlatina.—Cases are reported in the Provinces of Girgenti and Catania.

Enteric fever.—Prevalent at Rome, at Milan, in several communes in the Province of Milan, and in the Province of Novara.

Anthrax.—Cases are reported in the Province of Aquila.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—Very few sporadic cases are reported.

Trachoma.—An epidemic is reported at Castelsaraceno (Potenza.)

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Dysentery in Japan.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, August 11, as follows:

During the week ended August 5, 1905, 8 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 689 crew and 402 passengers were inspected prior to the issuance of bills of health; 96 steerage passengers were bathed and their clothing was disinfected, and 262 intending steerage emigrants to the United States were examined with reference to their freedom from any loathsome or any dangerous contagious disease barred under the United States immigration laws. One of the above-mentioned vessels was inspected at Yokosuka.

During the past week, at the request of captains or agents, 3 steamers scheduled to sail for New York, via Manila and other ports, have had their holds fumigated with sulphur dioxide, under the supervision of this office.

The plague situation in Tokyo seems quiescent and no new cases are reported since the date of my last letter.

As usual at this season reports of more or less extensive outbreaks of dysentery are received from various parts of the country. Reports of this disease received at the home department show the total number of cases of this disease occurring in Japan (excluding Formosa) from the beginning of 1905 to date to be 7,424, as compared with 4,501 for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Siberia* recommended July 18, 1905, for rejection: For Honolulu, 12; for San Francisco, 2.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Kanagawa Maru* for Seattle recommended July 25, 1905, for rejection, 45.

Number of emigrants per steamship *China* recommended August 8, 1905, for rejection: For Honolulu, 5; for San Francisco, 3.

MEXICO.

Report from Progreso—Mortality—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, August 30, as follows:

During the week ended August 30, 1905, there were no quarantinable diseases reported here or in Merida. The last yellow-fever case here occurred last February, and in Merida on the 18th of last March. During the week 5 deaths occurred, as follows: Malaria, tetanus, dysentery, enteritis, and suicide (pistol shot). Five steamers and 1 sailing vessel were dispatched, with 50 passengers and 171 crew; of these vessels 4 bound for Gulf ports were fumigated.

There is no change in general sanitary conditions since last report.

Report from Tampico—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Mortality—Sanitary conditions—Mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, September 4, as follows:

Week ended September 2, 1905: August 27. Fumigated and passed the Norwegian steamship *Lorstakken*, bound for Mobile, with 24 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. August 29. Fumigated and passed the Norwegian steamship *Tabor*, bound for Norfolk via Perth Amboy, with 28 in the crew; vessel sails in cargo, lead and copper bullion. September 1. Inspected and passed the Norwegian steamship *Horda*, bound for New York via Progreso, with 24 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast.

August 31. Inspected and passed the Spanish steamship *Miguel M. Pinillos*, bound for New Orleans via Progreso, with 52 in the crew and 9 passengers; vessel sails in general cargo.

September 1. Inspected and passed the American steamship *Matanzas*, bound for New York via Habana, with 41 in the crew and 8 passengers; vessel sails in general cargo and with live stock for Habana.

September 1. Fumigated and passed the Norwegian steamship *Dagfin*, bound for Galveston via Port Arthur; vessel sails in a small cargo of ixtle. No quarantinable disease reported during the week.

Mortuary report.—Rate, 33.80. Pulmonary tuberculosis, 3; abscess, 1; dentition, 2; congenital debility, 2; anæmia (paludal), 1; infantile eclampsia, 1; intermittent fever, 1; remittent fever, 1; cirrhosis of the liver, 1; total, 13.

The past week was hot, dry, and depressing, as the number of deaths from tuberculosis and congenital debility would indicate. Immediately following the rains of a week ago mosquitoes became more numerous, but they as rapidly disappeared, until apparently few remain. The rain of yesterday has again caused the mosquitoes to appear; the *Stegomyia* are not very numerous. I have seen none anywhere beyond their actual breeding places within the last four or five days. Although the *Anopheles* are more noticeable in variety as well as in numbers, they now even appear during the cooler parts of the day, which is contrary to previous experience here. This condition, as I have previously stated, I believe prevails at most of the tropical ports, and we may in this way account for the various foci of malarial infection found to exist on vessels sailing in the Tropics. This has been the case with some that have arrived here and I understand at other ports in Mexico, etc.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sickness on steamship Colonial from Colon—Yellow fever at Veracruz.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, August 28, as follows:
Week ended August 26, 1905:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	8
Vessels fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitoes.....	2
Number of crew inspected.....	385
Number of passengers inspected.....	173

On board the steamship *Rose Lea* a large number of mosquito larvæ were found in a barrel on deck. They were emptied overboard. A sample kept to secure adults showed the common form of *Culex* prevalent here, probably *Culex pungenis*.

The steamship *Colonial* from Colon and bound for Galveston via Tampico had 2 engineers sick, probably from malarial fever. The vessel lay in the open bay while at Veracruz. Several mosquitoes were seen in the rooms of the men, 1 being a female *Anopheles*.

One steerage passenger on the steamship *Montevideo*, bound for New York via Habana, had a temperature of 39° C. and was returned ashore.

Two cases of yellow fever were reported at Veracruz during the week.

NICARAGUA.

Reports from Bluefields, fruit port—Quarantine regulations.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows: Week ended September 3, 1905: Present officially estimated population, 3,500; number of deaths, 6. Five out of the 6 deaths recorded should have appeared in last weekly report, but they were not entered in the official register in time. The only death recorded this week occurred on August 30; cause of death unknown. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever, dysentery, and phthisis pulmonalis; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 30	Bluefields.....	Mobile	24	0	0
Sept. 3	Dictator.....do.....	18	0	0

At the last meeting of the local health authorities, it was decided to detain in quarantine for 5 days all steamers arriving from southern ports in the United States without medical officers on board.

Steamers arriving from Mobile with a medical officer on board are not detained. Steamers from infected ports, such as New Orleans, even if they have a medical officer, are to be detained 5 days from the time of arrival. There are no vessels from the latter port now.

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Yellow fever in Colon and Panama—Cases of malarial fever on steamship Lindesfarne—Plague death at La Boca—Malarial fever on steamship Havana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, August 29, as follows:

During the week ended August 26, 1905, the following-named vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

British steamship *Traveller*, for New Orleans, via Mexican ports, August 25, with 35 crew and 1 passenger.

Norwegian steamship *Preston*, for New Orleans, August 25, with 32 crew and no passengers; fumigated.

American steamship *Havana*, for New York, August 25, with 103 crew and 106 passengers.

British steamship *Antillian*, for New Orleans, via Mexican ports, August 26, with 51 crew and 18 passengers.

Two passengers were rejected for passage on the steamship *Havana* and sent to the hospital for observation. These passengers were found with temperatures of 103° F. and over, but proved to have estivo-autumnal malarial fever.

During the week ended August 26, 1905, there were 5 new cases of yellow fever and 2 deaths reported in the city of Panama, and 2 cases and no deaths in Colon.

The cases in Panama appeared among the nonimmune Italian population, over whom it is difficult to keep a strict watch. There had been a diminution in the number of cases in Panama when these occurred.

The British steamship *Lindesfarne*, which has been lying at the dock in the canal for 32 days, and the crew of which has had unrestricted shore liberty, has had during her stay in this port 13 of her crew in the hospital. All of the cases showed on blood examination severe estivo-autumnal infection, with fever of a remittent type. One case, however, presented a clinical picture which warranted the diagnosis of yellow fever. As such cases are often resistant to quinine, but are extremely suspicious in appearance, the question of diagnosis was an intricate one. Another of these cases was typical of malaria in temperature curve and pulse rate, no jaundice or other symptoms, but with a decided percentage of albumin in the urine. This case recovered rapidly under quinine treatment. Others in the series presented as the only symptom a high temperature, and of these several are still under observation.

I was informed by the chief quarantine officer to-day that a laborer at La Boca died of plague on August 26. I at once cabled to the Bureau as follows:

There has been a death from plague at La Boca August 26, which I herewith respectfully confirm.

From such information as I have it appears that the man did not work on the wharf, but frequented the camp occupied by the dock laborers. Just two months have elapsed since the first occurred on

La Boca wharf in July, and it is thought that some small local infection remained after the disinfection done at that time. A rigid quarantine has been placed on La Boca, and such drastic measures as the destruction of the laborers' quarters have already been instituted.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended August 25, 1905: Present officially estimated population not obtainable; 3 deaths; 1 case yellow fever; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and yellow fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage. disinfected.
Aug. 19	Alps	Mobile.	24	0	0	0
21	Herald	Colon.		2	0	(a) 0
24	Fort Gaines	Mobile	23	0	0	0
24	Taunton	do.	26	0	0	0

a Not inspected.

A second case of yellow fever has occurred in this port.

The patient is an American, an employee at the machine shops of the United Fruit Company, the same shops in which the first case is employed.

This case was reported to me to-day by Dr. R. E. Swigert, United Fruit Company's physician. The patient is screened in the hospital belonging to this company.

History of case removed from steamship Ellis.

When the Norwegian steamship *Ellis* was ready to sail from this port at 8.30 p. m., August 26, 1905, a coal passer was removed from the vessel and sent to the United Fruit Company's hospital. There were two other members of the crew with elevations of temperature, but they seemed to be of a malarial type and were allowed to proceed. Dr. Allen Jumel, medical inspector Louisiana State board of health, saw these cases with me. In a statement attached to the certificate issued I reported that as the man was not able to work it was deemed advisable to remove him from the ship, but that nothing of a quarantinable nature was thought to exist. No positive diagnosis was made nor stated in the certificate.

I think the *Ellis* sailed from Mobile August 20, 1905, and Doctor Stone, marine medical inspector for the Louisiana State board of health, stated that the man was taken sick on the third day out, or more correctly, that he was sick August 22 and 23; that his temperature was normal August 24 and until the afternoon of the 25th. The man now states that there was no change in his condition from the time he was taken sick until his removal from the ship. Doctor Jumel and I have visited the hospital and made a very close study of the case on two occasions, and have been present when the urinalysis was made. Doctor Swigert has kept careful notes in the case. * * * My opinion was to detain this man, and if he should develop yellow

fever I could cable the information in ample time to protect Mobile, the destination of the ship. I am unable to determine the place or source of infection in this case.

PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan—History of case of malarial fever on steamship San Juan from New Orleans and treatment of vessel.

Chief Quarantine Officer King reports, August 28, as follows:

Referring to the case of fever arriving on the steamship *San Juan* from New Orleans, mentioned in my cablegram of August 22, I have the honor to state that it was one of quartan malarial fever. The history of the case was somewhat suspicious, in that yellow fever had occurred in the neighborhood of this patient's home and that shortly before embarking one of his family was taken ill with fever, the diagnosis of which had not been determined when he left. This passenger has now recovered under the administration of quinine. His temperature record is inclosed.

The steamer was fumigated; the holds, forecabin, and second cabin with 2 per cent sulphur dioxide, the cabins and staterooms with pyrethrum powder, 1 pound per 1,000 cubic feet. No mosquitoes were found. The vessel was fumigated throughout with sulphur at the Louisiana Quarantine Station, and the stewards informed me that dead mosquitoes were found afterwards. In some parts of the vessel there still remained a perceptible smell of sulphur. The vessel has been allowed to work cargo in quarantine, with the crew under supervision, temperatures being taken daily. The passengers were taken to the quarantine station and held for observation for five days after last fumigation. All were released in good health. A medical inspector of the Louisiana State board of health accompanied the vessel as medical officer and handed me the daily temperature records of all the passengers and crew during the voyage. Nothing of note occurred, except the malarial case above mentioned.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Castries, St. Lucia Island—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions good.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports, August 26, as follows:

Week ended August 26, 1905: Bills of health issued, 3; vessels fumigated, none. The sanitary condition of the port remains good.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended August 18, 1905. Estimated population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended August 26, 1905. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended August 25, 1905. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended August 26, 1905. Estimated population, 12,650. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara—Georgetown*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 170, including 23 from tuberculosis.

CHILE—*Antofagasta*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 23,500. Total number of deaths, 178, including enteric fever 2, measles 7, plague 4, smallpox 46, and 15 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of July, 1905. Estimated population, 33,003. Total number of deaths, 102. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended July 30, 1905. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 121, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 4, and 13 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended August 12, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 17.5 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended August 12, 1905. Estimated population, 286,799. Total number of deaths, 170, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 4, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand five hundred and fifty-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles 23, scarlet fever 16, diphtheria 10, whooping cough 28, enteric fever 7, and 372 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.3 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,143 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 5 from diphtheria, 6 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 2 from whooping cough, and 78 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 12, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.9 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Lurgan, viz, 4.4, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 28.8 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 151 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1 and 31 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 12, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 13.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Dundee, viz, 10.8, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 17.8 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 463, including diphtheria 1, measles 8, scarlet fever 2, and 10 from whooping cough.

ITALY—*Genoa*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 263,638. Total number of deaths, 312, including cerebro-spinal meningitis 1, measles 1, whooping cough 1, and 92 from tuberculosis.

Month of June, 1905. Total number of deaths, 291, including cerebro-spinal meningitis 1, enteric fever 4, measles 1, smallpox 1, whooping cough 2, and 74 from tuberculosis.

JAPAN—Formosa.—Month of June, 1905. Estimated population, 2,922,585. Total number of deaths not reported; 224 deaths from plague reported.

Month of July, 1905. Total number of deaths not reported; 45 deaths from plague reported.

JAVA—Batavia.—Two weeks ended July 22, 1905. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

MALTA.—Week ended June 24, 1905. Estimated population, 202,134. Total number of deaths, 146, including diphtheria 3, and 1 from enteric fever.

Month of July, 1905. Total number of deaths, 973, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 6, Mediterranean fever 15, and 26 from tuberculosis.

Two weeks ended August 12, 1905. Total number of deaths, 123, including Mediterranean fever 4, and 4 from enteric fever.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended August 20, 1905. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 396, including enteric fever 5, measles 4, whooping cough 2, smallpox 1, and 34 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—Curaçao.—Two weeks ended August 25, 1905. Estimated population, 31,600. Total number of deaths, 12. No contagious diseases reported.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, June 30 to September 15, 1905.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

[For reports received from December 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30, 1905.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Hongkong.....	July 15	1	
Shanghai.....	June 1-July 29...	3	2	
Germany:				
Hamburg.....	Aug. 29-Sept. 6..	3	1	First case imported, second infected in hospital.
India:				
Bombay.....	June 13-Aug. 8	17	
Calcutta.....	May 27-Aug. 5	79	
Madras.....	June 3-Aug. 4	507	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	August 26.....	Present.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 6	1	
Wellesley.....	May 5	1	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Africa:				
Goree-Dakar	May 31		1	
Brazil:				
Manaos	July 30-Aug. 12..	8	7	
Rio de Janeiro	May 27-Aug. 16..	236	99	
Sao Paulo	June 15	1		
British Honduras:				
Belize	June 30-July 20..	4	2	
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife ..	June 24-July 1..	1		On ss. Montevideo, from Colon and way ports.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla	Sept. 2	3		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	June 1-Aug. 22 ..		26	
Guatemala:				
Gualon	August 20-26 ..			Present.
Livingston	June 10-Aug. 4 ..	26	12	
Zacapa	August 3-26 ..		9	
Honduras:				
Chamelicon	August 12-24 ..		10	
Choloma	July 26-Aug. 24..	10	25	
Puerto Cortez	May 25-Aug. 24..	111	40	1 on ss. Nicaragua from New Orleans.
San Pedro	June 18-Aug. 24..	600	150	
Mexico:				
Oaxaca (Tehuantepec) ..	June 24-Sept. 2 ..	4	1	
Vera Cruz (Coatzacoalcos, Tezonapa, Tierra Blanca, and Veracruz).	June 18-Sept. 2 ..	36	15	
Nicaragua:				
Leon	August 1-20 ..			Present.
Managua	August 8-20 ..			Do.
Panama:				
Bocas del Toro	August 15-30 ..	2		
Colon	June 16-Aug. 26..	47	14	July 1-31, 12 cases, 4 deaths, including imported cases. 1 case on ss. Origen from New Orleans.
Corozal	June 16-22 ..	2		
Empire	June 16-22 ..	1		
La Boca	June 16-22 ..	2		
Panama	June 16-Aug. 26 ..	54	23	July 1-31, 18 cases, 8 deaths, including imported cases.
Paraiso	June 23-28 ..	1		
Peru:				
Callao and Pezano	August 6-8 ..	6		1 case on a vessel from Panama. 5 cases on ss. Pizarro from Panama.
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo	June 11-July 22..	4	4	

PLAGUE.

Africa:				
British South Africa—				
Cape Colony—				
East London	May 20-July 22 ..	13	4	
King Williams Town.	May 20-June 24..	2		
Port Elizabeth	July 1-Aug. 5 ..	4	2	
Queenstown	May 20-27	1		
Arabia:				
Aden	May 21-28	2		
Argentina:				
Santiago del Estero	July 20			Present.
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
New Castle	May 1-June 13..	6		
Sydney	May 1-July 17..	7	1	
Northern Rivers District.	May 6-June 13..	12	6	
Queensland—				
Brisbane	May 27-June 17..	3	2	
Cairns, vicinity of	July 2-15	2		
Ipswich	May 31-July 8 ..		2	
Maryborough	June 10-17	10	7	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia	May 13-27	14	
Maranhao	June 1-8	1	1	
Campos	June 15-30	2	
Porto Alegre	July 1-27	Present.
Rio de Janeiro	June 4-July 30	13	6	
Rio Grande do Sul	July 4	Present.
Chile:				
Antofagasta	June 24-Aug. 8	9	2	
Taital	August 8	8	
China:				
Amoy	July 8	Do.
Fuchau	June 29	3	
Hongkong	May 6-July 1	138	130	
Egypt: General				
Alexandria	May 20-June 22	40	20	
Achmun	July 22-Aug. 4	38	26	
Achmun	July 8-29	6	4	
Dakhalieh	July 8-Aug. 3	2	
Damanhur	July 16-22	4	3	
Dekernes	July 23-Aug. 5	3	1	
Kafr-Zayet	July 17-22	2	1	
Menoufieh	July 26	3	1	
Port Said	June 25-Aug. 10	8	7	
Formosa:				
General	May 1-June 30	986	848	
Bioritzu	July 21-31	1	
Ensuiko	June 1-July 31	26	23	
Gilan	June 1-July 31	46	45	
Kage	June 1-July 31	67	54	
Kelung	June 1-30	3	3	
Shinehiku	June 1-July 31	63	59	
Taihaiku	June 1-July 31	65	70	
Toroku	July 21-31	3	2	
Great Britain:				
Manchester	June 12	1	On ss. Hylas from Buenos Ayres via Hamburg.
Hawaii:				
Hilo	July 17	1	
Honolulu	July 5	2	2	
Olaa	June 30	1	
Wapahu	Aug. 30	1	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind	May 21-July 29	6,602	5,021	
Madras Presidency	May 21-July 29	216	128	
Bengal	May 21-July 29	3,063	2,769	
United Provinces	May 21-July 29	7,054	6,424	
Punjab	May 21-July 29	47,388	41,705	
Burma	May 21-July 29	1,358	1,219	
Central Provinces (including Berar)	May 21-July 8	15	17	
Mysore State	May 21-July 29	481	381	
Hyderabad State	May 21-July 15	124	113	
Central India	May 21-July 29	12	10	
Rajputana	May 21-July 29	4,833	4,529	
Kashmir	May 21-July 29	370	270	
Bahrein Island (in Persian Gulf)	To May 20	20	20	
Grand total	71,536	62,606	
Japan:				
General	Jan. 1-Aug. 5	7,424	
Chiba Ken	May 29-Aug. 2	2	1	
Honjo Ku	July 22	2	
Kagawa Ken (island of Shikoku)	May 30-June 16	34	
Shimonoseki	July 17	1	Diagnosis proved not true plague.
Tokyo	Apr. 18-July 22	14	6	
Mauritius	June 8-15	7	8	
Panama:				
La Boca	July 1-Aug. 26	2	
Peru:				
Callao	June 20	2	1	June 4, case of plague on coasting vessel.
Cerro de Pasco	June 1-10	1	1	
Lima	June 1-July 20	16	9	
Mollendo	June 1-20	3	3	
Payta	June 20-July 10	6	4	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands:				
Cebu	May 27-June 17..	8	7	
Manila	May 27-July 22..	12	11	
Siam:				
Bangkok	August 1			Present.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	June 10-17		2	
Wellesley	May 5	1		
Turkey:				
Adalia	July 18	5		
Beirut	July 17	1		On Fr. ss. Niger, from Egypt.

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Cape Colony—				
Cape Town	May 27-Aug. 5..	10		
Sierra Leone	June 9-16	50		
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Apr. 1-May 31		96	
Belgium:				
General	June 3-17		9	
Brussels	June 10-17		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia	June 24-Aug. 5		5	
Manaos	July 30-Aug. 12	1	1	
Maranhao	June 1-July 16	2		
Porto Alegre	July 4		17	
Pernambuco	May 24-June 30		658	
Rio de Janeiro	May 27-Aug. 6	109	27	
Rio Grande do Sul	Jan. 1-July 23	946	267	
British Guiana:				
Demerara	July 23-29	2		
Canada:				
New Brunswick—				
St. John	July 8-15	1		On sch. Annie Laurie.
Quebec—				
Sherbrooke	July 1-31	5		
Chile:				
Antofagasta	July 18-31	102	46	
Iquique	July 15-29	1		
Valparaiso	To Aug. 9	3,353	886	
China:				
Hongkong	Apr. 30-June 30	6	1	
Ninchwang	July 20-29	4		
Colombia:				
Cartagena	June 10-24	2	2	
Cuba:				
Dos Caminos	Sept. 4	1		
Palma Soriano	Aug. 29	1	1	
Denmark:				
Copenhagen	June 3-10	1		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	June 1-Aug. 29		11	
Egypt:				
General		234	38	
France:				
Lyon	July 2-Aug. 12	1	1	
Paris	June 17-Aug. 26	294	48	
St. Etienne	June 7-30	2		
Germany:				
General	June 17-24	9		
Freiburg	June 24-30		1	
Bremen	June 3-10	2		
Gibraltar	June 4-July 23	3		
Great Britain and Ireland:				
Belfast	June 17-July 1	1	1	
Birmingham	June 18-Aug. 5	15	9	
Bristol	June 18-July 22	7		
Cardiff	June 3-Aug. 19	9	4	
Derby	July 22-29		1	
Dundee	July 1-8		1	
Edinburgh	July 1-8		1	
Glasgow	June 24-Aug. 1		8	
Leith	July 1-8		2	
Liverpool	Aug. 13-19	1		
London	June 17-Aug. 5	31	1	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Great Britain and Ireland—Continued.				
Manchester	July 15-22	1	
Newcastle on Tyne	June 10-Aug. 23	17	
Nottingham	July 22-29	1	
Sheffield	June 17-24	1	
Southampton	July 15	1	On ss. Carisbrooke Castle from Cape Town.
Greece:				
Athens	June 24-July 1	1	
India:				
Bombay	May 31-Aug. 8	47	
Calcutta	May 26-Aug. 5	20	
Karachi	May 27-July 23	22	4	
Madras	May 27-Aug. 2	25	
Italy:				
Catania	June 13-Aug. 24	50	
Messina	June 17-July 2	7	
Palermo	June 17-July 22	7	1	
Japan:				
Moji	June 29	1	On ss. Ohio.
Mexico:				
City of Mexico	June 17-Aug. 26	73	47	
Panama:				
Bocas del Toso	July 22-29	1	
Peru:				
Callao	June 12	2	On Chilean ss. Aconcagua.
.....	July 11	1	On Chilean ss. Palena.
Ilo	July 12	1	On board ss. Santiago.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	June 3-July 22	4	1	
Porto Rico:				
San Juan	May 1-June 30	Present.
Russia:				
Moscow	June 13-Aug. 12	25	Four new cases.
Odessa	May 28-Aug. 19	68	16	
St. Petersburg	June 10-Aug. 19	46	10	
Warsaw	April 1-8	2	
Spain:				
Barcelona	June 10-Aug. 20	27	
Seville	May 1-June 30	2	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	June 4-Aug. 20	27	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	May 1-June 15	3	Increase.
West Indies:				
Grenada	June 1-29	9	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Alexandretta	Aug. 19	6,000	9											
Amherstburg	Sept. 2	2,250												
Amsterdam	Aug. 26	553,738	113	10									1	
Athens	Aug. 13	200,000		13					1					
Barmen	Aug. 19	154,700	63	6							2			
Beirut	Aug. 12	80,000	16											
Do	Aug. 19	80,000	13											
Belfast	do	358,693	125							2	1		2	
Bellze	Aug. 24	9,100	7	3										
Bergen	Aug. 19	80,000	11	3										
Berlin	Aug. 12	2,021,399	835	77					4	6	8		8	10
Bombay	Aug. 8	775,006	543	59	58	1		6					4	
Brunswick	Aug. 19	130,000											4	
Brussels	do	598,467	154	14					3			1	7	
Budapest	do	804,200							3	1	1			
Calcutta	Aug. 5	847,796	393	22	14	15		3				3		
Cape Town	July 29	190,000												
Cartagena	Aug. 19	30,000	21	1							1			
Catania	Aug. 17	153,523	70	3					3	4				
Do	Aug. 24	153,523	60	4				1	2	4				
Christiania	Aug. 19	223,000	67	11							1			
Coburg	do	23,658	11	2										
Cologne	do	426,077	213	14					1	1	1	2		
Colon	Aug. 26	9,000	5											
Constantinople	Aug. 13	800,000	242					5	9		2	3		
Copenhagen	Aug. 19	500,000	153	13						1				
Crefeld	Aug. 12	111,579	41											
Do	Aug. 19	111,579	41											
Frankfort on the Main	do	330,000	113									1		
Funchal	Aug. 26	40,049	27	2					2					
Geneva	Aug. 12	115,600	27											
Ghent	Aug. 5	163,298	63	5										
Do	Aug. 12	163,298	52	2										
Do	Aug. 19	163,298	73	3										
Girgenti	Aug. 12	25,069	12											
Do	Aug. 19	25,069	16											
Glasgow	Aug. 26	809,986	242						3	1		3	5	
Halifax	Sept. 2	40,787	18											
Hamburg	Aug. 19	772,852	303	29					2			1	9	
Havre	do	130,196	69	12					2			2	1	
Hull	do	258,127	118										3	
Karachi	Aug. 6	108,644	56											
Kingston, Canada	Sept. 1	18,444	11											
Lausanne	Aug. 12	52,000	14											
Leeds	Aug. 26	456,787	156	9					1			4	4	
Leipzig	Aug. 19	507,602	248	19									3	
Leith	do	81,664	26	6										
Licata	Aug. 12	25,500	12	2					4					
London	Aug. 19	7,010,172	2,150						5	15	14	35	36	
Madras	Aug. 4	509,846	987									6		
Mainz	Aug. 19	90,500	34	6			315	6						
Manchester	Aug. 19	631,933	286	34										
Mannheim	Aug. 12	160,534	90						1	1	3	5	4	
Maraicao	July 16	49,817	15	1							1		1	
Do	July 23	49,817	14	1										
Do	July 30	49,817	16											
Do	Aug. 6	49,817	15	2										
Do	Aug. 13	49,817	11											
Do	Aug. 20	46,817	11											
Messina	Aug. 12	10,700	42	1					4		2			
Moscow	do	1,173,427	693	5				2	1	3	7	5	1	11
Newcastle on Tyne	Aug. 19	264,511	82											
Nottingham	do	250,000	79											
Odessa	do	511,000	257	19						1	1			
Palermo	Aug. 12	330,000	127	6					1	3	4	10	5	
Do	Aug. 19	330,000	134	8										
Panama	do	20,000	37						1					
Do	Aug. 26	20,000												
Paris	Aug. 19	2,660,559	949	223				6						
Prague	Aug. 12	223,945	124	27					4	1	3	6	8	
Do	Aug. 19	223,945	111	31					2				2	
Quebec	Aug. 26	70,000							2					
Rheims	Aug. 20	108,385	56	13					1					

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
St. John, N. B.	Sept. 2	40,709	11
St. Stephen, N. B.	do	2,840	1
Salford	Aug. 19	231,514	102	9	4	2	3
San Feliu de Guixols	Aug. 20	11,333	3
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe	Aug. 19	40,000	10
Santander	Aug. 20	53,574	33
Do	Aug. 27	53,574	32
Sheffield	Aug. 12	430,000	215	4	1	1	1	7
Do	Aug. 19	430,000	165	3	1	4
Smyrna	Aug. 13	60,000	87	20	2
Solingen	Aug. 19	47,000	10	2
South Shields	do	109,360	31	1	2	2
Stockholm	Aug. 12	318,398	80	13	1	1	3
Stuttgart	Aug. 23	260,000	72	12	2	1
Toronto	Aug. 26	181,220	3	1
Trapani	Aug. 12	61,477	28
Do	Aug. 19	61,477	21
Trieste	do	193,387	112	7
Venice	Aug. 12	169,417	84	11	1	1
Do	Aug. 19	169,417	83	5	1
Vera Cruz	Aug. 5	32,000	45	13	1
Do	Aug. 12	32,000	38	7	4	1
Do	Aug. 26	32,000	41	6
Vienna	Aug. 19	1,897,630	649	108	3	4	2	3
Windsor	Sept. 2	3,000	0
Winnipeg	Aug. 26	80,000	35	4
Zurich	Aug. 19	166,297	46	12	1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.





